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(54) **CONVERSION ENGINE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING SYSTEM USING THE CONVERSION ENGINE**

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G07B 17/00 (2006.01)
G07F 19/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **705/30; 707/203; 709/246; 705/1**

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See application file for complete search history.

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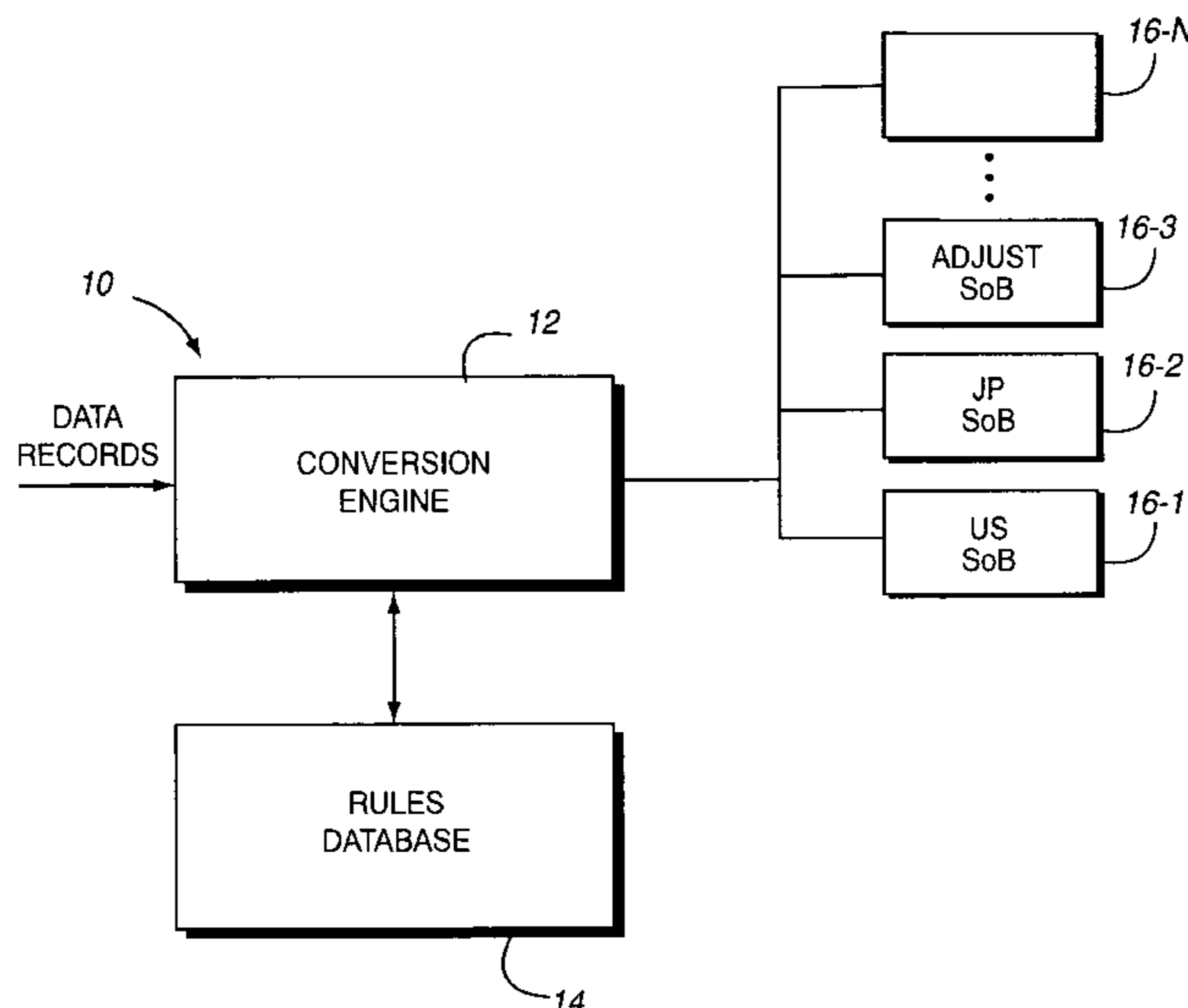
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A computerized management system is provided. The system includes a routine for accessing journal entries stored in a memory and an automated journal entry generating routine for generating journal entries for a first set-of-books and for a second set-of-books based on the accessed journal entries. The journal entries for the first set-of-books are in accordance with a first reporting standard and the journal entries for the second set-of-books are in accordance with a second, different reporting standard.

11 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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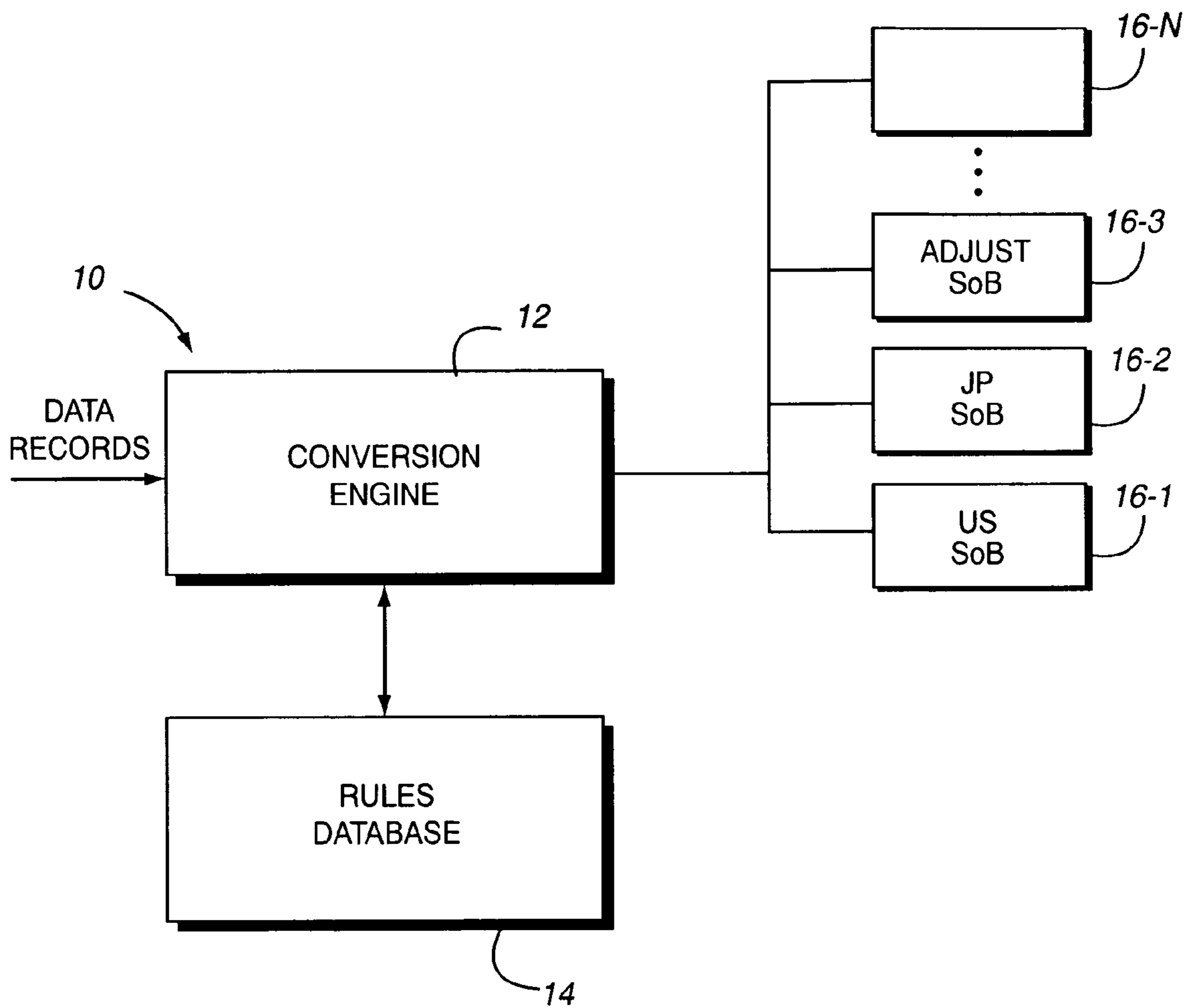
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Fig. 1



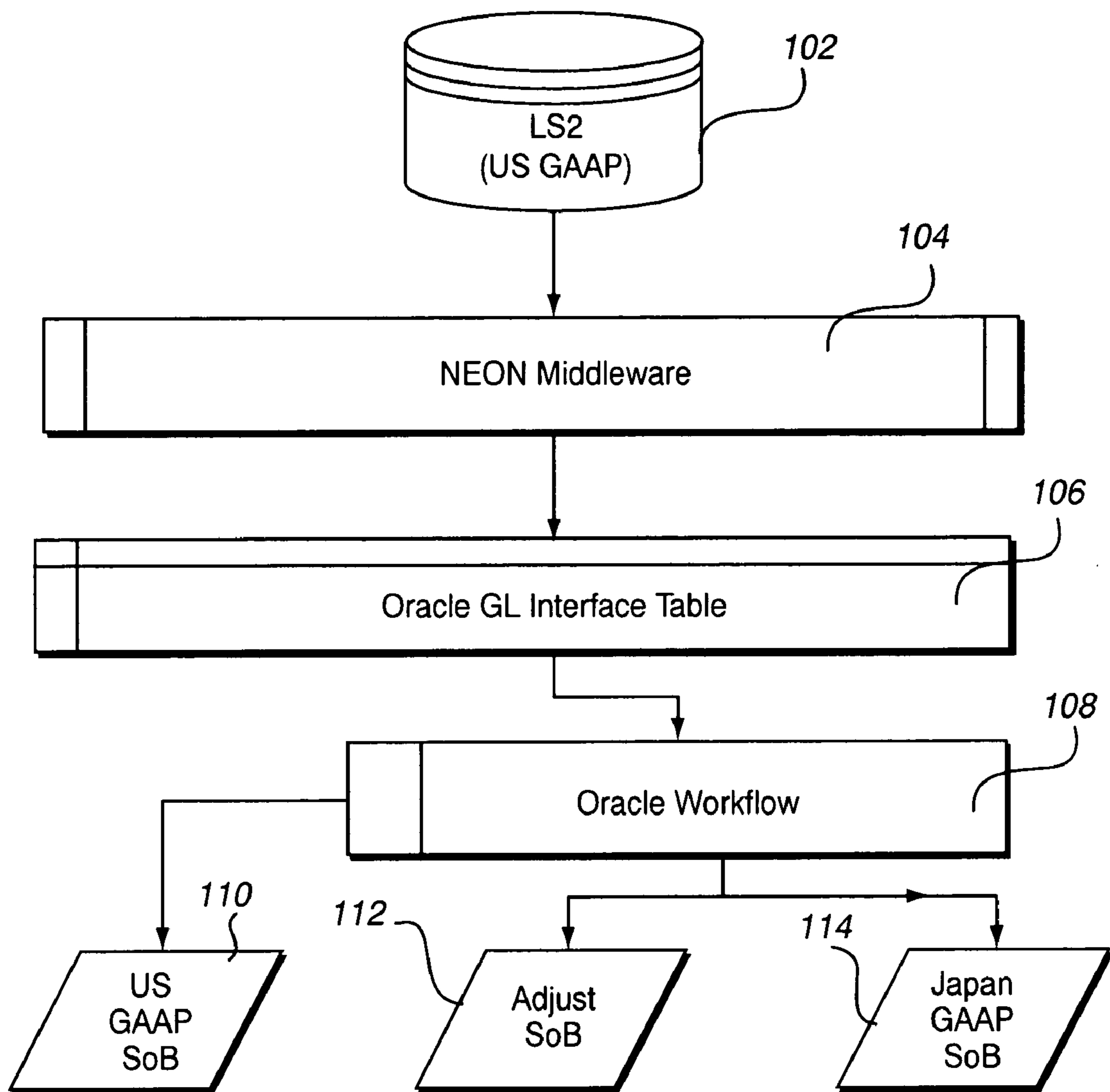
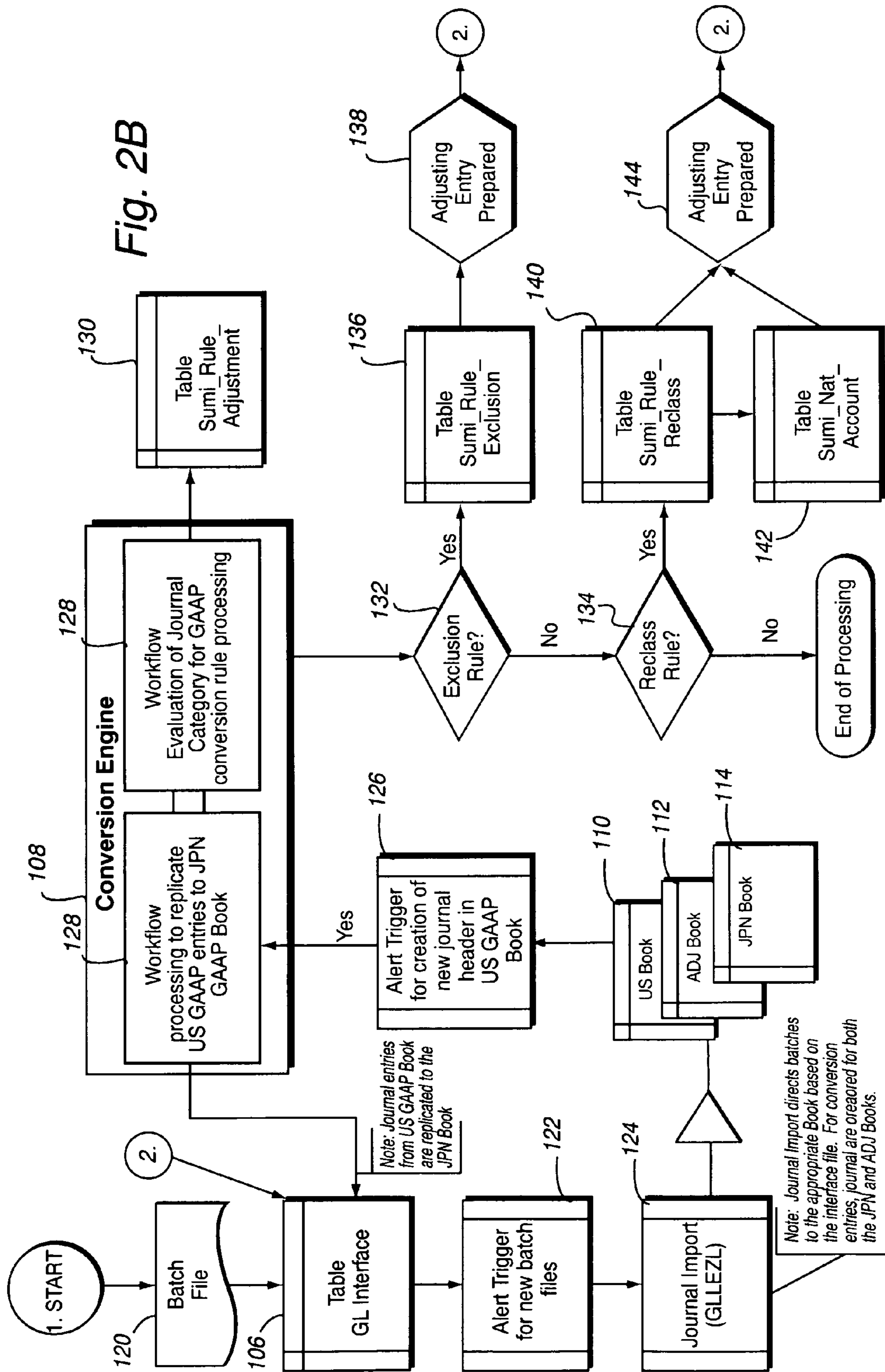


Fig. 2A



LS2
Fields

Oracle GL
Fields

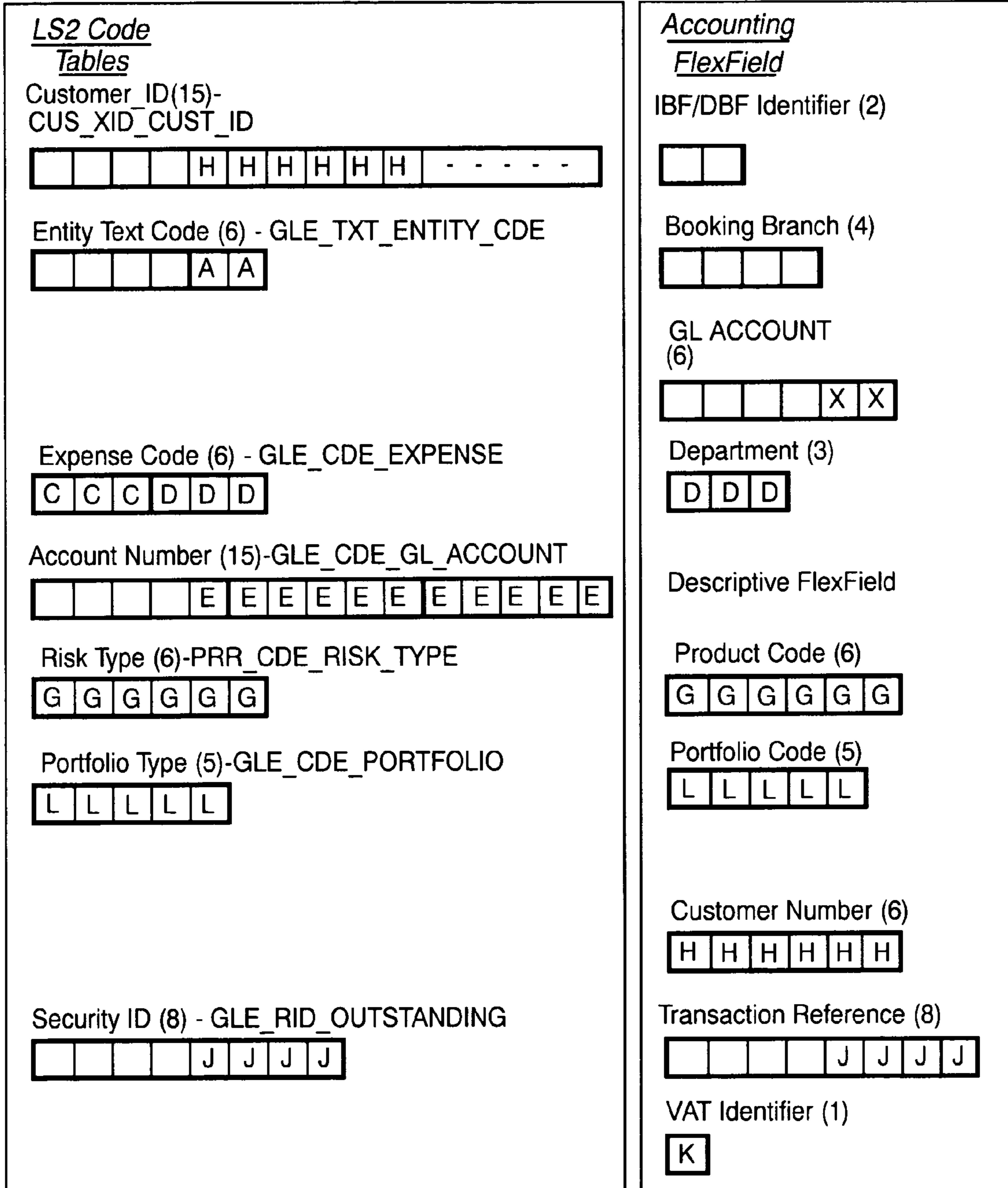


Fig. 2C

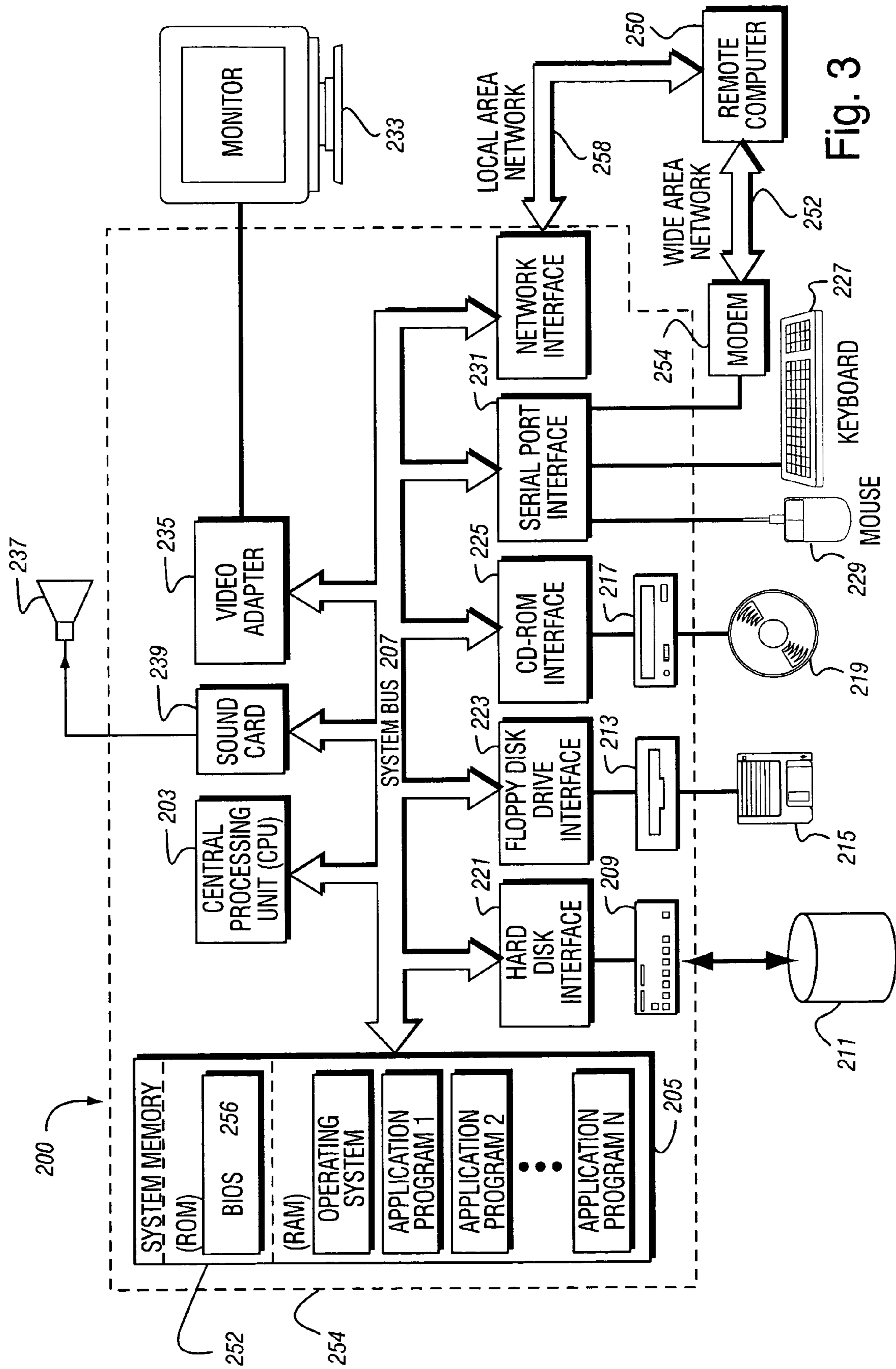


Fig. 3

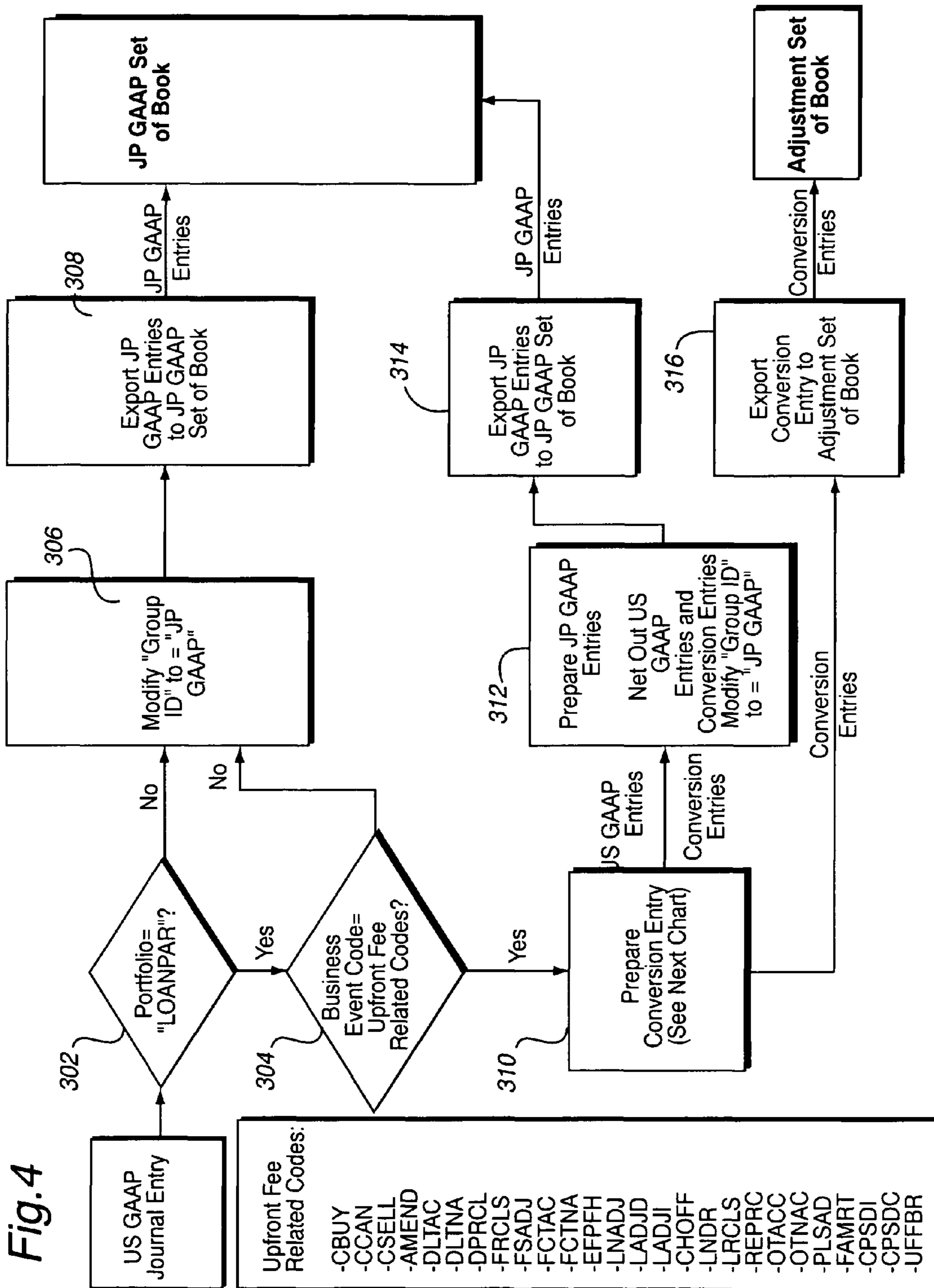
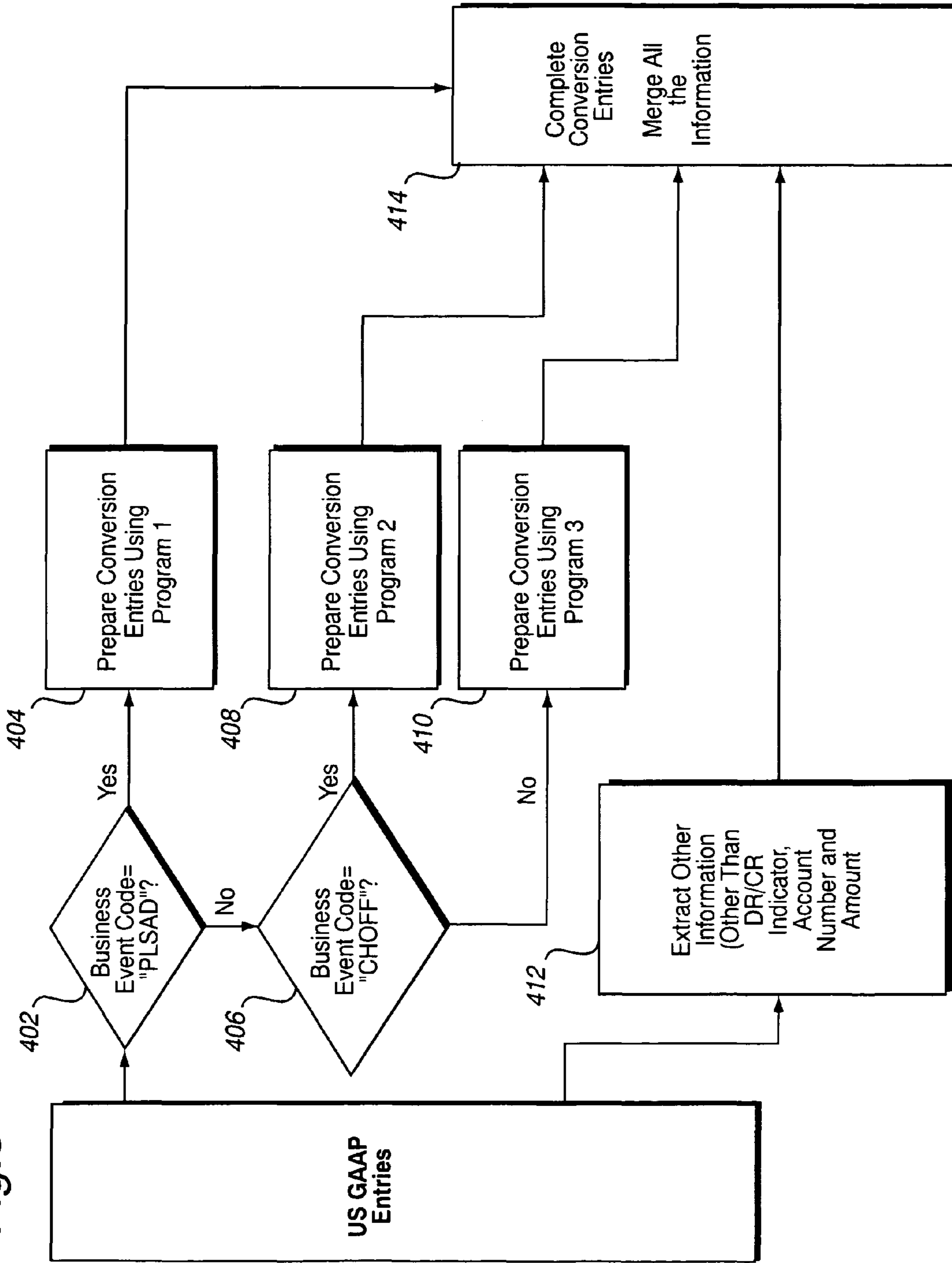


Fig. 5



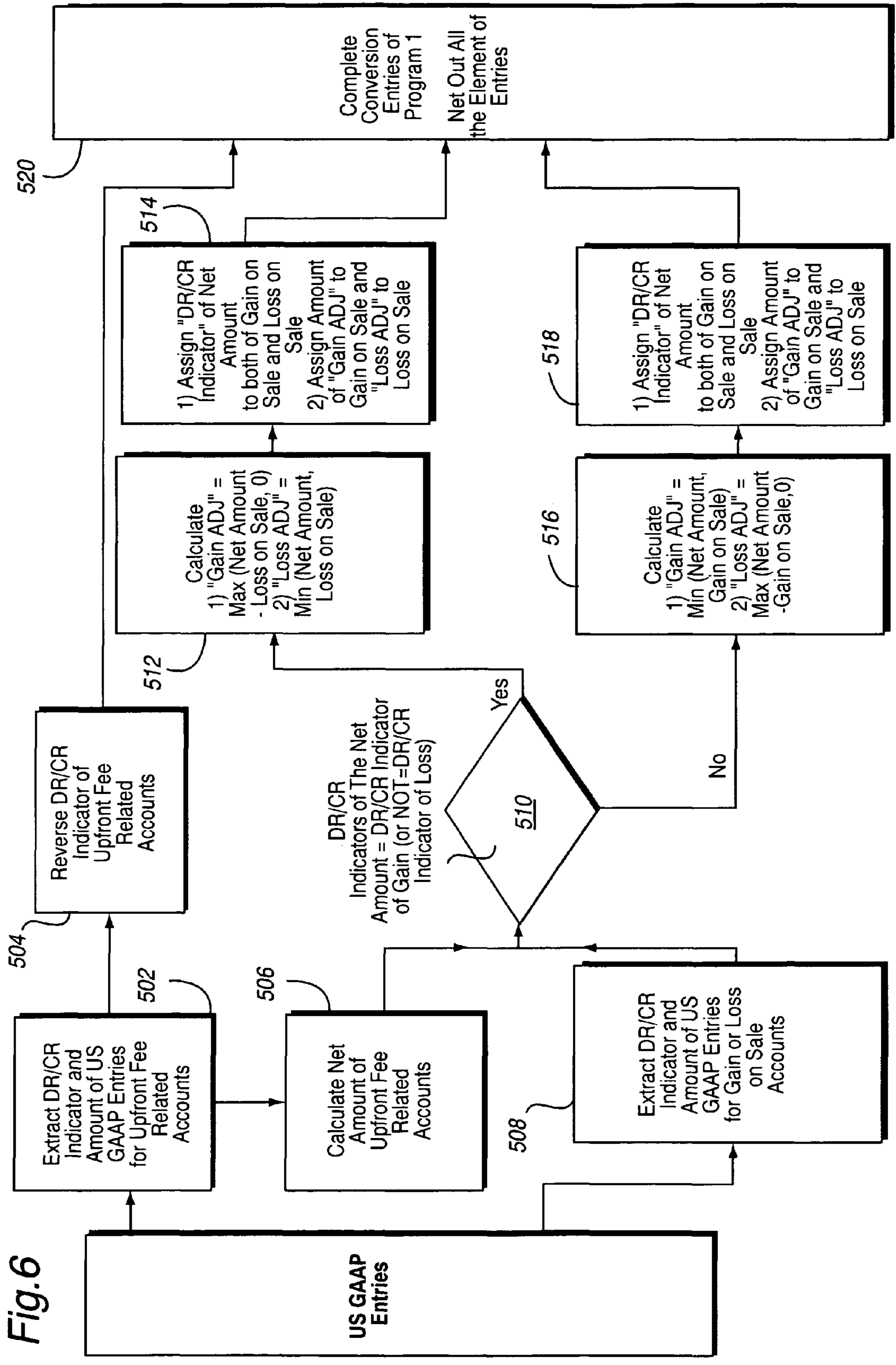
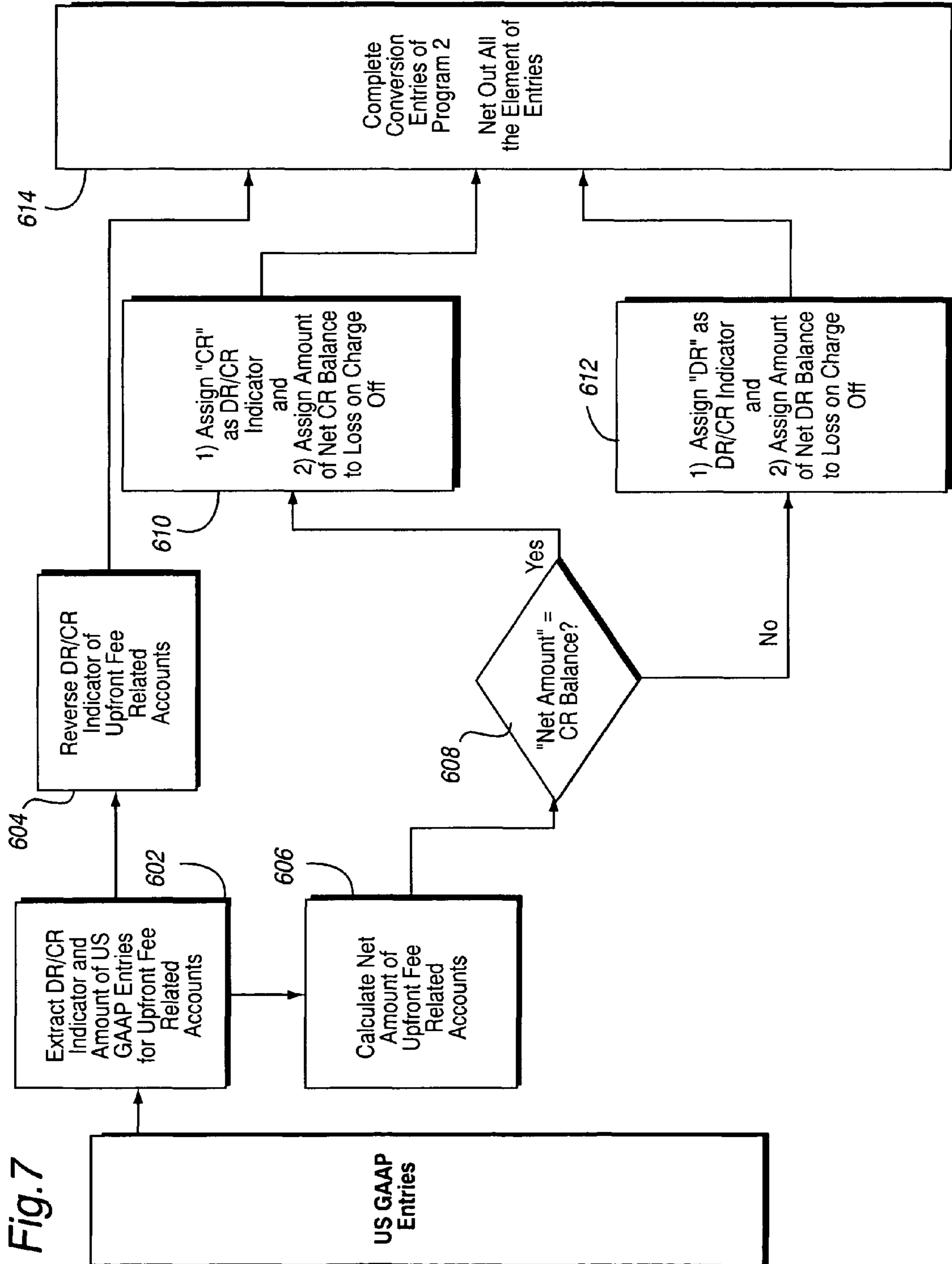


Fig. 6



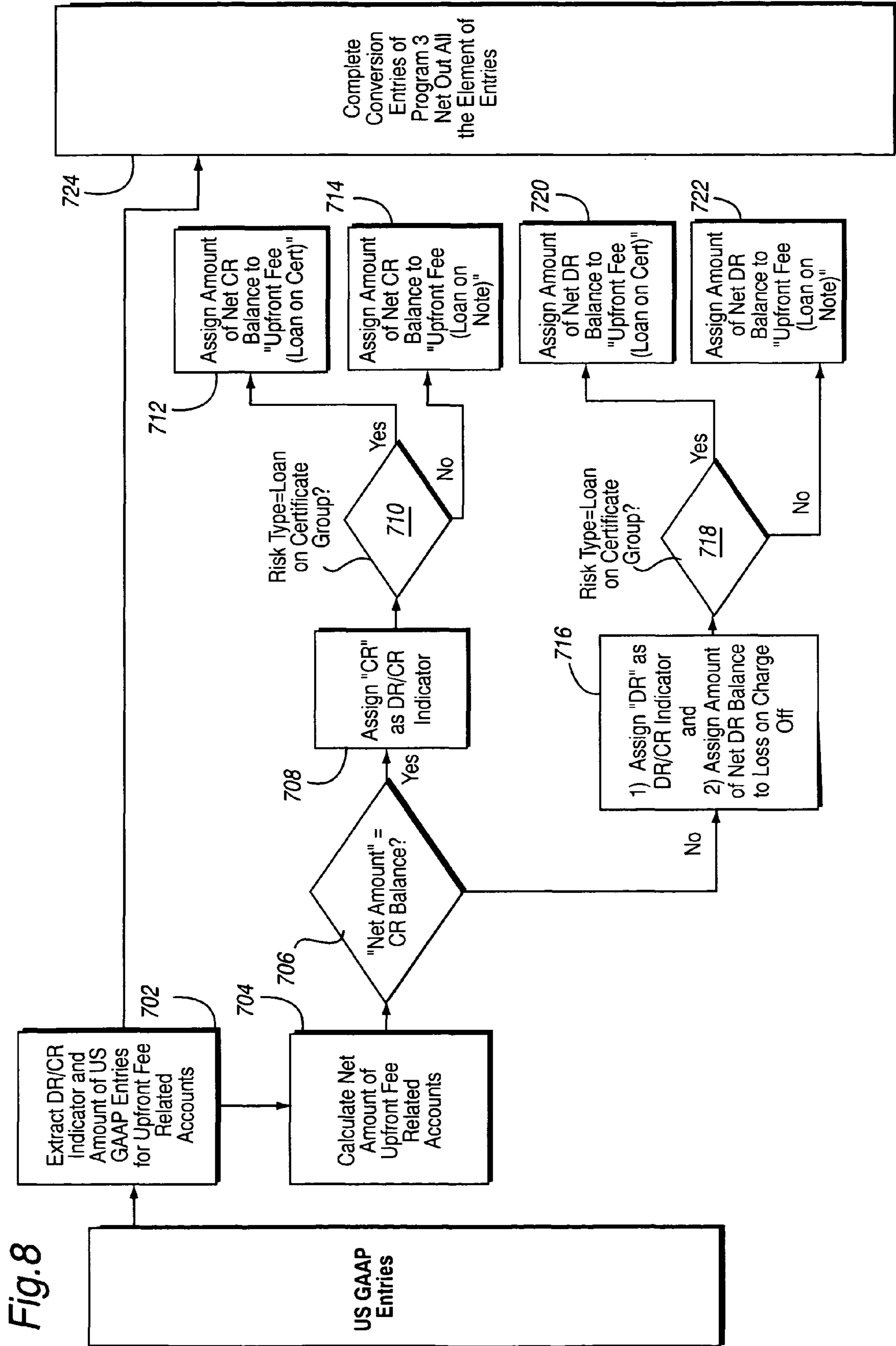


Fig.9

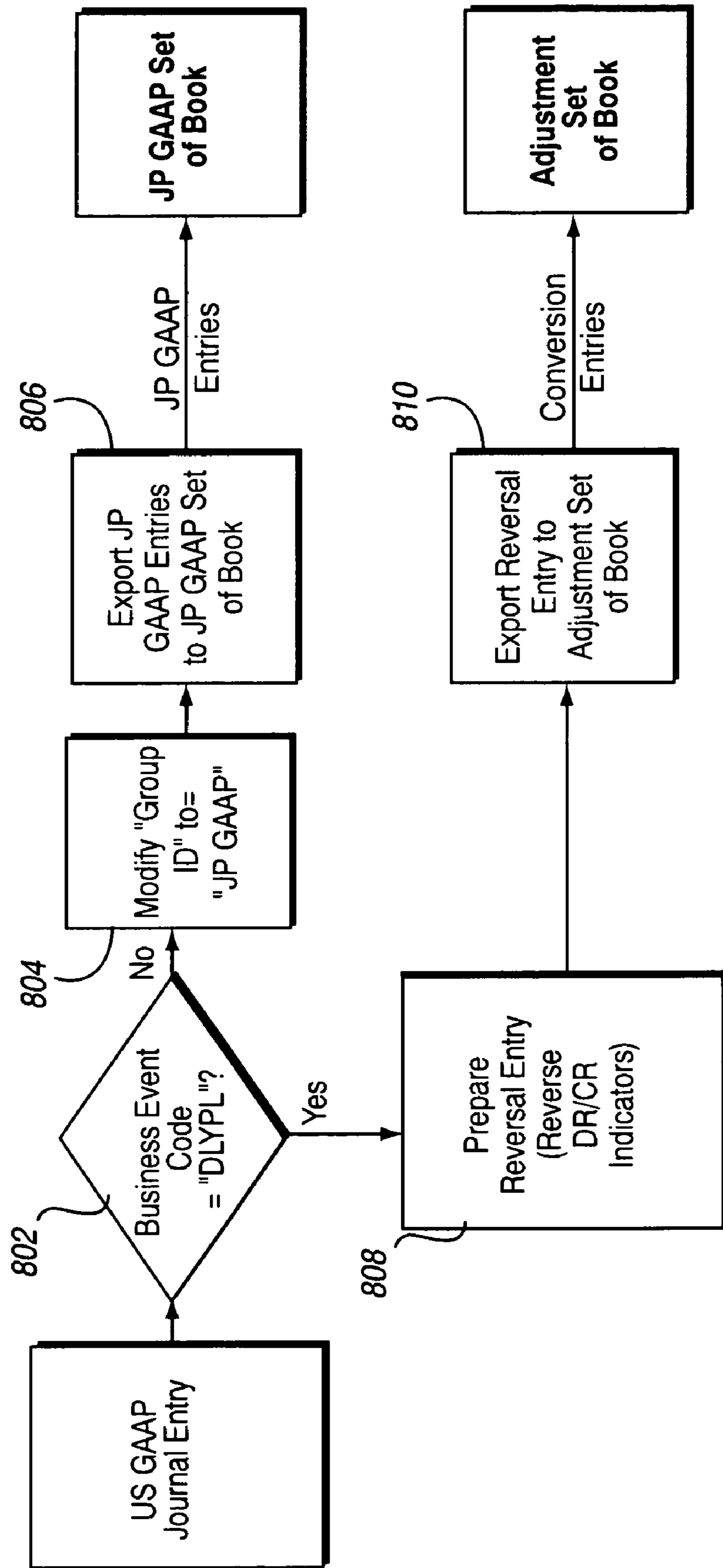
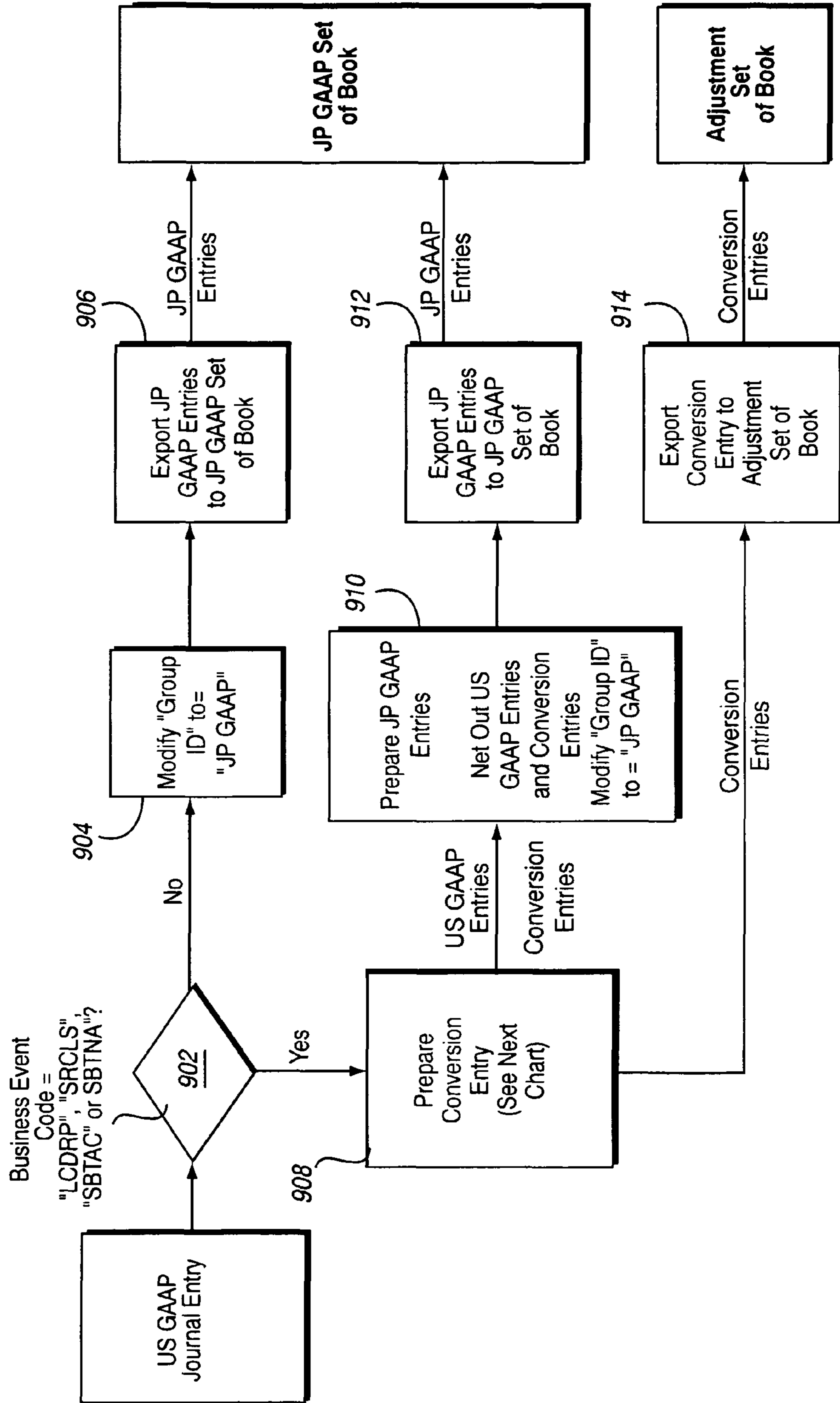
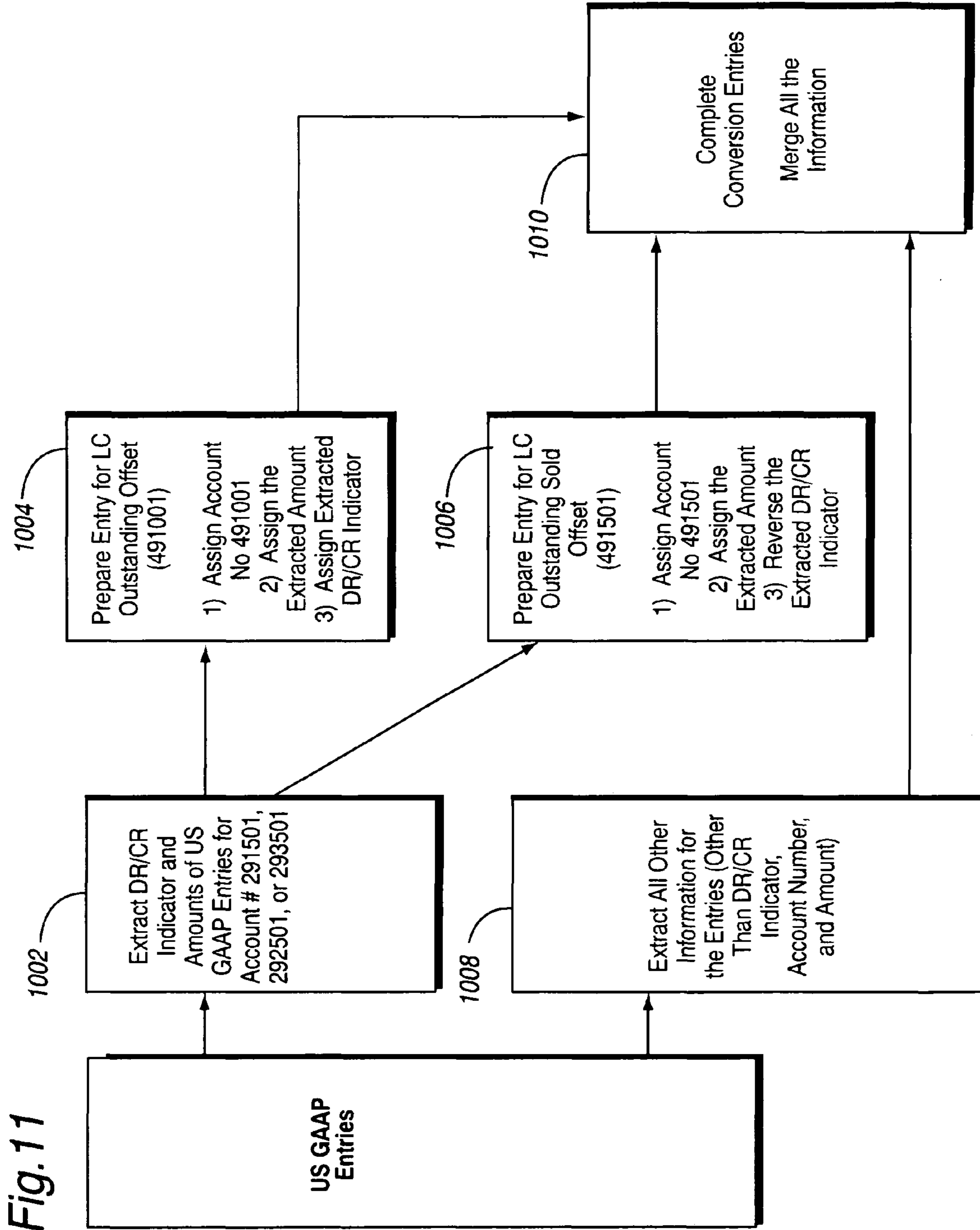


Fig. 10





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CONVERSION ENGINE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING SYSTEM USING THE CONVERSION ENGINE

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a division of application Ser. No. 10/371,181, filed Feb. 24, 2003 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,565,311, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 10/177,764, filed Jun. 24, 2002 now abandoned which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/976,289, filed Oct. 15, 2001 now abandoned, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/775,801, filed Feb. 5, 2001 now abandoned, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/563,913, filed May 4, 2000 now abandoned, which claims the benefit of provisional Application No. 60/171,097, filed Dec. 16, 1999.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to a financial reporting system and method and, more particularly, to a financial reporting system and method that generates financial statements for different reporting standards.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A financial reporting system for a business is generally composed of different applications. In the case of a bank, these applications may include a general ledger application and a loan-processing application. These applications generate financial statements that are in accordance with relevant generally accepted accounting principals (GAAP). GAAP refers to the set of rules, convention, standards, and procedures for reporting financial information. US GAAP, for example, are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Differences generally exist between the GAAP of different countries. In view of the multinational environment in which many businesses operate, it would be desirable to provide a financial reporting system and method that accommodates differences between the GAAP of different countries.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a management system includes a computer-implemented routine for accessing journal entries stored in a computer-readable memory and a computer-implemented journal entry generating routine for automatically generating journal entries for a first set-of-books and for a second set-of-books based on the accessed journal entries. The journal entries for the first set-of-books are in accordance with a first reporting standard and the journal entries for the second set-of-books are in accordance with a second, different reporting standard.

The management system and method described herein provides a single workflow that may be applied to converting a book of original entries in one accounting system to another reporting book in a different accounting system. The system and method allow a user, for example, to set up the accounting method of various items according to any country's GAAP. By way of example, the management system and method described herein provide an automated conversion engine for loan transactions. The conversion engine processes transactions from a lending application and applies a series of rules that automatically generates journal entries that accommodate the differences between US GAAP and Japanese (JP) GAAP. For example, under US GAAP, non-refundable fees associated with a term loan agreement are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. Under JP GAAP, such fees are

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treated as immediate income. When a transaction for an upfront fee payment is entered into a commercial lending application for US GAAP, the commercial lending application generates the entries to defer the fee and amortize it. When the conversion engine of the present invention detects these transactions, it reverses the deferral and treats the fee as income for JP GAAP. The conversion engine also reverses any subsequent amortization because the fee has already been recognized.

The conversion engine is configured to perform similar conversions based on other differences between the US and JP GAAP.

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate various features of the present invention and, together with the general description given above and the detailed description provided below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a conversion system 10 in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2A shows the general architecture of the financial reporting system 100 using a conversion engine in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2B is a flow chart for the conversion engine.

FIG. 2C illustrates accounting and descriptive Flexfields.

FIG. 3 illustrates a computer system 200 suitable for implementing a conversion engine in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating GAAP conversion by conversion engine 108 for an Upfront fee.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the preparation of Conversion journal entries for an Upfront Fee.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating Program 1 for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Sales) for an Upfront Fee.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating Program 2 for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Charge Off) for an Upfront Fee.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating Program 3 for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Fee Recognition) for an Upfront Fee.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating GAAP Conversion for Loan Held for Sale and Trading Loan.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating GAAP Conversion for SBLC Sold.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating preparation of a Conversion journal entry for SBLC sold.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a conversion system 10 in accordance with the present invention. Conversion system 10 includes a conversion engine 12 that is supplied with data records. These data records may be of various types including, but not limited to, records from a commercial lending system, a deposit system, a treasury system, a trade finance system, an accounts payable system, an inventory system, or an accounts receivable system. Each of these records comprises one or more fields that together constitute the record. For example, in the case of a record from a commercial lending system, the fields may include one or more fields for specifying information about banking facility from which the record originated (e.g., facility type identifier (national, international), branch identifier, department identifier, etc.), one or more fields for specifying information about the customer associated with the record (e.g., customer_identi-

fier), and one or more fields specifying the nature of the transaction (loan, standby letter of credit, etc.).

Conversion engine **12** selectively processes these data records in accordance with rules contained in a rules database **14**. The processing is selective in the sense that conversion engine examines a certain one or more of the fields in the data record to determine whether a rule for “converting” the data record exists in rules database **14**. The rules in rules database **14** are used to “convert” the data records to take into account different treatments of the data contained in the data records by different regulatory authorities, different taxing authorities, different statutory accounting requirements, different generally accepted accounting principles, and the like.

For example, under US GAAP, non-refundable fees associated with a term loan agreement are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. Under JP GAAP, such fees are treated as immediate income. A commercial lending application used by a US-based financial institution typically generates a data record for such a loan agreement in which the non-refundable fees are deferred and amortized. A data record for an up-front fee payment is supplied to conversion engine **12**. This data record in which the non-refundable fees are deferred and amortized is sent to a US Set of Books (SoB) **16-1** via conversion engine **12**. Conversion engine **12** replicates this data record for a JP SoB **16-2** and determines whether any rules in rules database **14** are applicable to the data record. In this case, as mentioned above, under JP GAAP, a non-refundable fee associated with a term loan agreement is treated as immediate income. Thus, a rule exists in rules database **14** for reversing the deferral reflected in the corresponding data record in US SoB **16-1** so that the fee is treated as income for purposes of JP GAAP. Conversion engine **12** also reverses any subsequent amortization because the fee has already been recognized. Thus, the data record written to JP SoB **16-2** is in accordance with JP GAAP.

Conversion engine **12** may also be configured to generate data records for an Adjustment SoB **16-3** that reflect the adjustments made by conversion engine **12**. Adjustment SoB **16-3** is used to retain an audit trail and to summarize the cumulative adjustments for subsequent review by controllers, auditors, examiners, etc. Together US SoB **16-1**, JP SoB **16-2**, and adjustment SoB **16-3** serve as the basis for financial reporting.

Conversion engine **12** may be used without limitation to generate data records for other SoBs as suggested in FIG. **1**.

As mentioned above, conversion system **10** may be used in connection with a commercial lending system, a deposit system, a treasury system, a trade finance system, an accounts payable system, an inventory system, or an accounts receivable system. In what follows, a detailed description is provided of a conversion engine used in connection with a commercial lending system. This detailed description is provided by way of illustration, not limitation.

The conversion engine described below is typically provided as one component of a management system for a particular business such as a bank. This management system may include various commercially available software applications and the conversion engine described herein interfaces with (perhaps using “middleware”), and uses data generated and output by, these other applications. The description below is given with reference to certain software applications for performing certain functions (e.g., commercial lending, general ledger). These software applications are identified by way of illustration, not limitation. Thus, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the conversion engine of the present invention may be effectively utilized with many different

software applications that together make up a management system for a particular business.

In particular, the conversion engine described herein is utilized with a commercial lending application known as LS2™ (“LS2”), also known as Loan 1Q™ or L1Q™, that was jointly developed by International Business Machines and Bankers Trust; a general ledger application known as Oracle General Ledger™ (“Oracle GL”); and a middleware application MQSI from Neon. The general architecture of a management system **100** including a conversion engine in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIG. **2A**. A commercially available commercial lending application **102** (such as the above-mentioned LS2 commercial lending application) generates journal entries based on the transactions initiated by its users. Commercial lending application **102** may have its own chart of accounts and populates the journal entries to a table such as an Oracle GL-Out Table. For US-based institutions, these journal entries will typically conform to US GAAP. The journal entries, accumulated in detail by account, transaction and customer in the table, are sent through a middleware application **106** (such as the above-mentioned NEON MQSI software) to an interface table **108** of a general ledger application (such as the above-mentioned Oracle GL software). In the particular case of using the LS2 commercial lending application and the Oracle GL general ledger software, for example, there is no conversion of the data in the journal entries by middleware application **106** other than perhaps converting from LS2 GL account to Oracle GL account numbers.

Each journal entry has an Accounting Flex Field (AFF) and a Descriptive Flex Field (DFF). In one particular implementation, the AFF is made up of a combination of a Branch (Facility) Number, a Department identifier, a GL Account Number, and a Control Branch Number. Every journal entry has an AFF composed of these elements. The DFF is context-sensitive, i.e., the elements thereof depend on the type of journal entry. While every journal entry has a descriptive flex field, the elements thereof vary based on the type of journal entry. Examples of elements that may be included in the DFF for a particular type of journal entry include Risk Type, Customer Number, Security IDs, Product and Portfolio. As will be explained below, Portfolio plays a role in the conversion processing.

When the batch entry of journal entries into interface table **106** is complete, an automatic import procedure imports the journal entries into US SoB **110**. The imported journal entries may be grouped together using a journal entry header. The journal entries under a journal entry header share a common Business Transaction Code, Accounting (Effective Date), Currency and Risk Type. Upon the successful creation of a journal entry header in the US SoB **110**, the entry is replicated from US SoB **110** to JP SoB **114**. Conversion engine **108** then does an analysis based on, for example, the Business Transaction Code and/or Portfolio, to determine if any rules affect the replicated entry.

Conversion engine **108** is provided with the following logic functionality:

1. Selective Conversion—Conversion engine **108** is configured to sift through journal entries and select those that are affected by the business rules to be described below based on criteria such as risk type, portfolio type and/or account. “Selective conversion” as used herein includes the capability to effect adjustments to only part of a journal entry.

2. Minimum/Maximum Logic—Conversion engine **108** is provided with logic to determine the minimum or maximum value of an array. This logic is employed for calculating the gain or loss on the sale of loans with premiums or discounts.

3. Cross-Referencing—Conversion engine **108** is configured to reference tables outside the conversion program to look up values. This is employed for determining general ledger accounts that may have been changed to the recalculation of a gain or loss due to GAAP differences.

As mentioned above, after the US GAAP-based journal entries are replicated in JP SoB **114**, conversion engine **108** determines whether any rules in a rules database associated with conversion engine **108** are applicable to the replicated journal entries. In one implementation, these rules are organized into two database tables: an exclusion rules table and a reclassification rules table. The exclusion rules in the exclusion rule table reverse journal entries or exclude them from the target set of books and the reclassification rules in the reclassification rules table change or substitute items in the AFF (e.g., the GL Account). If there are rules in the rules database applicable to the replicated journal entries, conversion engine **108** applies these rules so that the journal entries in JP SoB **114** are in accordance with JP GAAP. Conversion engine **108** also makes appropriate journal entries to an adjustment SoB **112**. Adjustment SoB **112** is used to retain an audit trail and to summarize the cumulative adjustments for subsequent review by controllers, auditors, examiners, etc. Adjustment SoB **112** is further supported by comprehensive audit trail conversion reports that document the transactions affected by expenses code, portfolio, risk type, transaction reference number, the pre- and post-conversion balances and the purpose of the adjustment (e.g., to reverse the deferral of upfront fees). Together US SoB **110**, adjustment SoB **112**, JP SoB **114**, and the audit trail report serve as the basis for financial reporting.

Certain manual journal entries may be passed to adjustment SoB **112** and JP SoB **114** to accommodate those transactions not covered by the conversion rules in the rules database associated with conversion engine **108**. Manual journal entries are implemented by constructing an interface that permits a user to selectively pass entries to a specified SoB.

Thus, conversion engine **108** is a rules-based engine that selectively applies conversion logic and automates the generation of journal entries for a plurality of different SoBs. The conversion engine is a single flow process in that it is operative as a data record is being processed, i.e., whenever conversion engine detects a data record having a particular characteristic, it applies the appropriate rules from the rules database.

Conversion engine **108** may be implemented using Oracle Workflow™. Oracle Workflow permits users to define and automate business processes, each business process consisting of a series of activities and inter-activity dependencies. Oracle Workflow Builder is a tool that permits users to create, view and/or modify a business process with mouse operations. The Oracle Workflow Engine monitors workflow states and coordinates the routing of activities for a process. An “activity” in a process definition can be an automated function defined by a PL/SQL stored procedure, a notification to a user (that may optionally request a response), or a sub-flow that itself decomposes to a more granular set of activities. A workflow process is initiated when an application calls a set of Oracle Workflow Engine APIs (Application Programming Interfaces). The Oracle Workflow Engine divides the relevant work item defined by the application, through a specific workflow process definition. According to the workflow process definition, the Workflow Engine performs automated steps and invokes appropriate agents when external processing is required. The detailed description below will enable those skilled in the art to generate (e.g., using Oracle Work-

flow Builder) business processes for implementing a conversion engine in accordance with the present invention.

The LS2 commercial lending application may run on an IBM 3272.

Oracle Financial Statement Generator™ is a report-writing tool that allows users to develop various reports without programming. This tool may sit on an Oracle database—(e.g., Version 8.05) running on an IBM RS600/SP with an AIX operating system. This tool can be used, for example, to present financial information by reclassifying and grouping applicable accounts and is usable to handle GAAP conversion items that do not require computation, such as the presentation of certain balance-sheet items.

Finally, NEON™ MQSI software may be used as a middleware tool to provide a data interface between various applications. The NEON software may sit on an Oracle database (e.g., Version 8.05) running on an IBM RS6000/SP with an AIX operating system. For purposes of the GAAP conversion, this middleware ensures the completeness of data necessary for conversion and translates certain LS2-specific data values to Oracle GL values. The middleware application comprises an important part of data reconciliation during daily data posting and GAAP conversion processes. The objective of reconciliation using the middleware tool is twofold: (1) LS2-to-US GAAP, which requires no data manipulation (the primary purpose is to ascertain the completeness and accuracy of data), and (2) LS2-to-JP GAAP, which executes the applicable conversion procedures.

FIG. 2B illustrates a system flow chart for conversion engine **108**. A batch file **120** of accumulated journal entries is sent through middleware application **104** (see FIG. 2A) to interface table **106** of a general ledger application (such as the Oracle GL software). Within Oracle GL, an event alert is triggered (**122**) whenever any data with SoB IDS for US or JP is inserted or updated. The trigger invokes a Journal Import routine **124** that directs batches to the appropriate SoB (i.e., US SoB **110**, Adjustment SoB **112** or JP SoB **114**) based on the data in interface table **106**. This program imports journals and batches based on relevant arguments into the GL_INTERFACE table for the appropriate SoB.

If a new journal header is created in the US SoB **110**, an alert is triggered at **126**. This alert triggers a PL/SQL package that constitutes conversion engine **108** and results in processing (**128**) that replicates entries in US SoB **110** for JP SoB **114**.

The Oracle tables used in conversion engine **108** are:

GL_INTERFACES—This table is an interface table to Oracle GL, loaded with different data, i.e., different SoBs, Debit and Credit amounts, GL accounts, specific journal entry line information and source.

GL_JE_BATCHES
GL_JE_HEADERS
GL_JE_LINES
GL_JE_CATEGORIES
GL_JE_SOURCES

GL_JE_BATCHES, GL_JE_HEADERS, GL_JE_LINES, GL_JE_CATEGORIES, and GL_JE_SOURCES are used to get the batch/header/line/source/category details of the batch.

Conversion engine **108** then evaluates (**128**) whether the replicated entries are treated differently under US and JP GAAP by reference to a custom table **130** (SUMI_RULE_ADJUSTMENTS). Table **130** stores adjustment names, rule type and other segment values. Conversion engine **108** uses the data in this table to check whether the journal entry category is treated differently under US and JP GAAP. If the journal entry category exists in table **130**, there is a different treatment between US GAAP and JP GAAP. Conversion

engine **108** determines whether this different treatment is based on an exclusion rule at **132** or a reclassification rule at **134** and prepares the appropriate conversion entry.

SUMI_RULE_EXCLUSIONS table **136** contains those journal entry categories that are excluded or need to be reversed under JP GAAP. This table stores the exclusion rule numbers, the exclusion rules names and the exclusion flags. Using the data in table **136**, the replicated journal entry in JP SoB **114** is adjusted at **138** for JP GAAP and an appropriate journal entry is made in Adjustment SoB **112**.

SUMI_RULE_RECLASS table **140** contains those journal entry categories that require a reclassification between GL accounts. This table contains the rule numbers, reclassification codes, reversal flags, and other segments. Table **140** also contains flags for adjustments to be omitted based on a journal entry category using an exclusion flag. This table is used with a table **142** called SUMI_NAT_ACCT. SUMI_NAT_ACCT table **142** is used in conjunction with SUMI_RULE_RECLASS table **140** and contains accounts to be substituted by the reclass rule. The table contains the ‘source’ Natural Account Segment and the ‘target’ (adjustment) Natural Account Segment, HO CODE segment, and BRANCH CODE segments.

If the journal entry category of the replicated journal entry exists in SUMI_RULE_RECLASS, there is a different treatment in US and JP GAAP. If the journal entry category is found, conversion engine **108** evaluates the SUMI_NAT_ACCT table **142** for the corresponding adjustment account and an adjustment is made at **144**. Together, these tables are used to re-map the GL accounts used in the original entry into a different account in JP SoB **114**.

The packages used are WF_ENGINE, WF_CORE, FND_GLOBAL, and FND_REQUEST. WF_ENGINE uses the WF_ENGINE, Get_Item_Attribute_Number to get the relevant Batch attributes of the batch being processed and other procedures in the package to get the Batch properties. WF_CORE is used for context details, FND_GLOBAL is used to initialize the import program parameters, and FND_REQUEST is used to submit the import program from the operating system (OS) level.

The charts of accounts of Oracle GL are comprised of two components: account captions (horizontal) and key segments (vertical). These key segments in Oracle’s applications are referred to as “FlexFields”. As mentioned above, there are two types of FlexFields: Accounting (required) and Descriptive (optional). Defining the format of the FlexFields before implementation is a minimum requirement. Since neither Accounting nor Descriptive FlexFields are generally easily modifiable after implementation, it is very important to design them with sufficient care and consideration for future needs. Identification of each of the Accounting and Descriptive FlexFields follow with reference to FIG. 1C. Unless otherwise specified, all fields are alphanumeric. Any relationships suggested in FIG. 1C are by way of example, not limitation.

Accounting FlexField

A. IBF/DBF Facility

In the US, this field serves to specify the domestic or international banking facility. The default value specifies domestic. In other countries, the segment may be reserved to denote different market jurisdictions under the applicable requirements. A predetermined character string (e.g. 00) may be used to indicate N/A (not applicable).

B. Department

This is also known as the cost/profit center code. Each lower-level department has a department code assigned. The

first character denotes a department group and the remaining two characters denote a unique department code.

C. GL Account

D. Control Branch

This field describes the branch claiming the ownership of a balance or transaction recorded in Oracle GL.

Descriptive FlexField

E. Product Code

This field is useful for GAAP conversion purposes and producing reports such as profitability. Accounts are grouped by product type and a value is assigned for each of the accounts.

F. Portfolio Code

This field, like the Product Code, is used for GAAP conversion purposes and for producing reports such as profitability.

G. Customer Number

H. Transaction Reference Number

I. VAT Identifier

This field is useful to provide value-added tax computation requirements in a VAT jurisdiction.

LS2

J. Customer ID

K. Entity Text Code

L. Expense Code

M. Account Number

N. Risk Type

O. Portfolio Type

P. Security ID

In addition to the above fields, the following data component in the LS2 GL Entry Table is used by conversion engine **108**:

GLE_CDE_BUS_TRAN—Business transaction associated with the transaction.

This field is placed in the Category ID field of the Oracle GL’s Journal Import Table.

Stored PL/SQL-based procedures provide the framework of conversion engine **108** for performing the above-described conversions. These stored procedures may be implemented in any suitable computing environment such as an environment that runs Oracle® Workflow™. FIG. 3 illustrates a computer system **200** suitable for use in connection with the conversion engine. Computer system **200** includes a processing unit **203** and a system memory **205**. A system bus **207** couples various system components including system memory **205** to processing unit **203**. System bus **207** may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures. System memory **207** includes read only memory (ROM) **252** and random access memory (RAM) **254**. A basic input/output system (BIOS) **256**, containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within personal computer system **200**, such as during start-up, is stored in the ROM **252**. Computer system **200** further includes various drives and associated computer-readable media. A hard disk drive **209** reads from and writes to a (typically fixed) magnetic hard disk **211**; a magnetic disk drive **213** reads from and writes to a removable “floppy” or other magnetic disk **215**; and an optical disk drive **217** reads from and, in some configurations, writes to a removable optical disk **219** such as a CD ROM or other optical media. Hard disk drive **209**, magnetic disk drive **213**, and optical disk drive **217** are connected to system bus **207** by a hard disk drive interface **221**, a magnetic disk drive interface **223**, and an optical drive interface **225**, respectively. The drives and their associated computer-readable media provide nonvolatile storage of computer-readable instructions, SQL-based proce-

dures, data structures, program modules, and other data for computer system 200. In other configurations, other types of computer-readable media that can store data that is accessible by a computer (e.g., magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memories (ROMs) and the like) may also be used.

A number of program modules may be stored on the hard disk 211, removable magnetic disk 215, optical disk 219 and/or the ROM 252 and/or the RAM 254 of system memory 205. Such program modules may include an operating system providing graphics and sound APIs, one or more application programs, other program modules, and program data. A user may enter commands and information into computer system 200 through input devices such as a keyboard 227 and pointing device 229. Other input devices may include a microphone, joystick, game controller, satellite dish, scanner, or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to processing unit 203 through a serial port interface 231 that is coupled to system bus 207, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port interface or a universal serial bus (USB). A monitor 233 or other type of display device is also connected to system bus 207 via an interface, such as a video adapter 235.

Computer system 200 may also include a modem 254 or other means for establishing communications over wide area network 252, such as the Internet. Modem 254, which may be internal or external, is connected to system bus 207 via serial port interface 231. A network interface 256 may also be provided for allowing computer system 200 to communicate with a remote computing device 250 via a local area network 258 (or such communication may be via wide area network 252 or other communications path such as dial-up or other communications means). Computer system 200 will typically include other peripheral output devices, such as printers and other standard peripheral devices.

GAAP conversions may be viewed as being of one of three different types: a first type involving reclassifications; a second type involving more complex conversion calculations; and a third type involving manual adjustment of journal entries. With reference to the software applications mentioned above, the first type of GAAP conversion may be implemented using Oracle Financial Statement Generator and the second type of GAAP conversion may be implemented using Oracle Alert and Oracle Workflow. Manual adjustment may be utilized in those cases where neither Oracle Financial Statement Generator nor Oracle Workflow and Oracle Alert are practical due to the complexity, materiality or frequency of the transaction. In such cases, the cost of building automated procedures may significantly exceed the expected benefits.

The following table summarizes each type, respective descriptions, and exemplary transactions for each proposed approach:

TRANSACTIONS	APPROACH	DESCRIPTIONS
Ordinary standby letters of credit or guarantees Loan principals (e.g., on notes or certificates for Japanese	Financial Statement Generator™	Oracle Financial Statement Generator report writing and flexible presentation capabilities would be sufficient to handle balance-sheet reclassifications and income-statement adjustments that do

-continued

TRANSACTIONS	APPROACH	DESCRIPTIONS
GAAP)		not affect revenue recognition. No significant computation is executed using Oracle Financial Statement Generator. Data manipulation is implicit and does not affect the physical structure of sets of books.
5 Premium or discount on loans issued		
Allowance for loan losses		
10 Certain loan-related fees (e.g., commitment, syndication fees)	Oracle Alert™ and Workflow™	Oracle Alert's PL/SQL customized capabilities to execute more complex routines to handle GAAP conversion items that require more than reclassifications. Oracle Workflow would facilitate creating entries and postings to sets of books within Oracle General Ledger.
15 Loans held for sale or trading		Neither Oracle Financial Analyzer nor Oracle Workflow is practical to handle these GAAP conversion items due to the complexity, materiality, or frequency of the transaction. The costs to build automated procedures may significantly exceed the expected benefits.
Standby letters of credit or guarantees sold		
20 Foreign exchange re-evaluation		
Non-performing loans	Manual Adjustment	
25 Other GAAP adjustments (revaluation of instruments)		
30		

A more detailed explanation of these illustrative loan processing application transactions and approaches is provided below.

35 I. Upfront Loan Fees
US GAAP

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 91, *Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Loans* ("SFAS No. 91"), establishes the accounting for nonrefundable fees and costs associated with lending, committing to lend, or purchasing a loan or group of loans. Such nonrefundable (upfront) loan fees, including commitment fees and syndication fees, among others, should be deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the loan or facility as interest or fee income. Whereas the interest method is the preferred method under SFAS No. 91, the straight-line method is also appropriate because of immateriality.

45 JP GAAP

50 Upfront loan fees are recognized as fee income when related services are provided (normally when received). No deferral or amortization of these fees as an adjustment of yield is recorded.

55 There are two types of fees-related transactions that affect the GAAP conversion approach: loans originated or purchased at (1) par or (2) discount or premium. For purposes of loan processing GAAP conversion, only type (1) loans (issued at par) are subject to adjustment. Accounting for amortization of discount or premium on loans is substantially the same under both US GAAP and JP GAAP and requires no further computation or reclassification.

65 A code may be used to differentiate loans issued at par from those at discounts or premiums. For example, if the LS2 loan processing application is used, the "Portfolio Code" may be used for differentiation. "LOANPAR" may be used for loans issued at par, "DISCPREM" for loans issued at a discount or premium.

A1. Issue 1

The LS2 commercial lending application computes amortization of upfront loan fees based on the straight-line method.

A2. Solution/Conversion 1

The straight-line method is used as the amortization method because the difference from the interest rate method is immaterial.

B1. Issue 2

The LS2 commercial lending application allows its users to defer and amortize upfront fees as an adjustment to yield or fee income in accordance with FASB Statement No. 91. Therefore, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, the deferral and amortization should be reversed and adjusted to fee income when received.

In addition, the LS2 commercial lending application defers and amortizes as income the “price difference” of the loan (the difference between principal amount and actual price for the loan origination or purchase) as position discount or position premium together with deferred upfront fee income. This accounting treatment is consistent with US GAAP. Even under JP GAAP, the price difference should be deferred and amortized as interest over the life of the loan.

Under the normal practices, the relationship of upfront fees and the loan origination and purchase price are as follows:

(1) Regular Loan Origination

Upfront Fee=Will be paid

Origination Price=at Par

(2) Regular Loan Purchase

Upfront Fee=Will be paid

Purchase Price=at Par

(3) Distressed Loan

Upfront Fee=Will not be paid

Purchase Price=at Discount

(4) Private Placement Bond

Upfront Fee=Will not be paid

Purchase Price=at Discount or Premium

In cases (1) and (2), Position Discount or Premium Position account calculated by the LS2 commercial lending application represents “Upfront Fees” that should be recognized as income immediately under JP GAAP. On the other hand, in cases (3) and (4), Position Discount or Position Premium account calculated by the LS2 commercial lending application represents the price difference that should be deferred and amortized as income under JP GAAP as well as US GAAP.

B2. Solution/Conversion 2

Journal Entry Conversion Summary

Loan transactions are categorized into first and second transaction types. These two transaction types are created as two different “Portfolios” in the LS2 commercial lending application and a user selects one or the other based on transaction information. In Oracle GL Interface Table 106, the “Portfolio” of the LS2 commercial lending application is captured as “Portfolio Type” in the Descriptive Flexfield. The first transaction type is Loans Originated/Purchased at Par=(Regular Loan Origination and Regular Loan Purchase)=Portfolio Code “LOANPAR”. The second transaction type is Loans Purchased at Discount or Premium=(Distressed Loan and Private Placement Bond)=Portfolio Code “DISCPREM”. The accounting for the second transaction type (portfolio) is consistent under JP and US GAAP. Therefore, if conversion engine 108 receives US GAAP journal entries related to the second transaction type, no journal entries are made to Adjustment SoB 112 and the US GAAP journal entries are submitted to JP SoB 114 as proper JP GAAP journal entries.

However, the position discount and position premium (including Fees Held Awaiting Disposition and Unfunded Discount) of the first transaction type (portfolio) represents deferred upfront fee that should be credited to income when received under JP GAAP. Accordingly, if conversion engine 108 receives US GAAP journal entries related to the first transaction type, conversion engine 108 generates journal entries for Adjustment SoB 112. Conversion engine 108 combines US GAAP journal entries and GAAP adjustment journal entries to produce proper IP GAAP journal entries.

More specifically, US GAAP journal entries generated by the LS2 commercial lending application are submitted to conversion engine 108 together with “Business Transaction Code” and “Portfolio” through Oracle GL Interface Table 106. If conversion engine 108 receives journal entries for Portfolio Code “Loan Originated/Purchased at Par (LOANPAR)”, it prepares the following GAAP Conversion journal entries for the following “Business Transaction Code” to convert US GAAP journal entries to JP GAAP journal entries:

1. Receipt of Upfront Loan Fee (Business Transaction Code=UFFBR, CPSDC)

The US GAAP journal entry of the LS2 commercial lending application temporarily records an upfront loan fee received for facility in syndication as a “Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)” until syndication is completion. For JP GAAP reporting purposes, upfront loan fees are credited to fee income account “Upfront Loan Fee Income” when received.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB 112 to credit the amount of the received upfront fee to “Upfront Loan Fee Income” and debit the amount to “Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)” on the date of receipt. Separate “Upfront Fee Income” accounts are created for Loan on Note, Loan Certificate and Other Product, respectively. This journal entry is prepared by the “Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)” to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

2. Distribution to Participating Lender (Paid to Borrower/Seller) (Business Transaction Code=EFPPH, CPSDC)

The US GAAP journal entry of the LS2 commercial lending application debits the amount distributed to a participating lender (or paid to borrower/seller) to “Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)”. For JP GAAP reporting purposes, the amount paid is debited to the fee income account “Upfront Loan Fee Income” when paid.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB 112 to debit the upfront fee distributed to a participating lender to “Upfront Loan Fee Income” and credit the amount to “Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)” on the date of payment. As well as receipt of upfront fee, proper “Upfront Fee Income Account” should be used based on type of loan (loan on note, certificate and other). This journal entry is prepared by “Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)” to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal

entries and Conversion journal entries. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

3. Discount Set Up (Deferral of Upfront Loan Fee) (Business Transaction Code=BKRMD)

When the syndication is closed, the host bank's share of upfront fee is determined and transferred to position discount (premium) accounts, i.e. "Position Discount (DISC)", "Position Premium (PRMUM)" or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)" by the LS2 commercial lending application. For JP GAAP reporting purposes, the amount is already recognized as income and the transfer entries should be reversed.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB 112 to debit the amount of transfer to "Position Discount (DISC)" or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)" and credit the amount to "Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)". In case of premium position, the amount is credited to "Position Premium (PRMUM)" or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)" and debited to "Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)". This journal entry is prepared by "Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)" to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. In this case, Conversion journal entries will offset US GAAP journal entries and no journal entries are passed to JP SoB 114. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

4. Syndication Completion (Business Transaction Code=CBUY, CCAN, CSEL)

Under US GAAP, as the syndication is closed, the remainder in "Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)" after distribution to participating lender and transfer to discount account is credited to "Syndication Fee (SYNFM)" as fee income. However, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, the upfront loan fee is already recognized as income. Thus, the US GAAP journal entry should be reversed.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB 112 to reverse US GAAP entry regarding recognition of the remaining upfront fee in "Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)" as "Syndication Fee (SYNFM)" by debiting the amount to "Syndication Fee (SYNFM)" and crediting to "Fee Held Awaiting Disposition (FHAD)". This journal entry is prepared by "Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)" to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. In this case, Conversion journal entries will offset US GAAP journal entries and no journal entries are passed to JP SoB 114. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

5. Amortization of Position Discount and Premium (Business Transaction Code=FAMRT, CDECR)

The LS2 commercial lending application prepares a US GAAP journal entry regarding amortization of discount accounts by debiting calculated amortization amount to "Position Discount (DISC)", Position Premium (PRMUM)"

or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)" and crediting the amount to "Amort. Commitment Fee Income (ACOMF)" or "Amort. Interest Income—Orig. Fees (AINTI)". For JP GAAP reporting purposes, the fee deferred as discount accounts is already recognized as income and the amortization entries should be reversed.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares the Conversion journal entry for Adjustment SoB 112 to reverse US GAAP journal entries regarding amortization of discount accounts, i.e. debit to "Amort. Commitment Fee Income (ACOMF)" or "Amort. Interest Income—Orig. Fees (AINTI)" and credit to "Position Discount (DISC)" or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)". In the case of premium position, the amount is debited to "Position Premium (PRMUM)" or "Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)" and credited to "Amort. Commitment Fee Income (ACOMF)" or "Amort. Interest Income—Orig. Fees (AINTI)". This journal entry is prepared by "Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)" to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. In this case, Conversion journal entries offset US GAAP journal entries and no journal entries are passed to JP SoB 114. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation is received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

6. Transfer to Non Accrual Status (Business Transaction Code =DLTNA, OTNAC)

If the loan becomes non-performing (non-accrual status) loan, "Position Discount" and "Position Premium" are transferred to related non-accrual accounts, i.e. "Position Discount—Non-Accrual" and "Position Premium—Non-Accrual". For JP GAAP purposes the Discount and Premium are already recognized as income. Therefore, conversion engine 108 prepares GAAP Conversion journal entries to reverse the transfer entries.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares the Conversion journal entry for Adjustment SoB 112 to reverse US GAAP journal entries regarding the account transfer by debiting the amount to "Position Discount (DISC)—Non-Accrual" and crediting to "Position Discount (DISC)—Accrual" or debiting to "Position Discount (DISC)—Accrual" and "Position Premium (PRMUM)—Non-Accrual". This journal entry is prepared by "Upfront Fee Conversion Program 3 (Fee Recognition)" to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine 108 prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB 114 by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. In this case, Conversion journal entries will offset US GAAP journal entries and no journal entries are passed to JP SoB 114. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation is received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

7. Transfer Back to Accrual Status (Business Transaction Code =DLTAC, OTACC)

If the non performing (non accrual status) loan becomes performing (accrual status), the transfer back from Non-Accrual accounts to Accrual accounts of "Position Discount" and "Position Premium" is made by the LS2 commercial lending application. For JP GAAP purposes, the original transfer entries (from accrual to non accrual) are reversed and

therefore, conversion engine **108** prepares Adjustment journal entries to reverse the transfer back entries.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares the Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB **112** to reverse US GAAP journal entries by debiting “Position Discount (DISC)—Accrual” and crediting to “Position Discount (DISC)—Non-Accrual” or debiting to “Position Discount (DISC)—Non-Accrual” and “Position Premium (PREM)—Accrual”. This journal entry is prepared by “Upfront Fee Conversion Program **3** (Fee Recognition)” to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB **114** by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. In this case, Conversion journal entries offset US GAAP journal entries and no journal entries are passed to JP SoB **114**. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

8. Sale of Loan (Business Transaction Code=FSADJ, PLSAD)

When a loan is sold, under US GAAP, unamortized discount/premium accounts are disposed and realized as adjustment to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” and “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)”. Under JP GAAP, the unamortized amount is already recognized as income when received/paid. Therefore, US GAAP amount of “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” should be adjusted by the unamortized amount of discount/premium.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares the Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB **112** that are necessary to adjust gain and loss on sale by the unamortized amount of discount/premium account at the time of sale. For example the unamortized discount will be debited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” or “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and credited to “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)”. In the case of unamortized premium, the amount is credited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” or “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and debited to “Position Premium (PRMUM)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)”. This journal entry is prepared by “Upfront Fee Conversion Program **1** (Sale)” to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB **114** by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

9. Charge-Off of Loan (Business Transaction Code=CHOFF)

Under US GAAP, charge-off amount of loan can be applied to “Discount Position (DISC)” and the offset will reduce the amount to be debited to “Loss on Charge-Off (ALLOW)”. Also, “Position Discount (PRMUM)” will be charged off as well as principal amount and it will increase “Loss on Charge Off (ALLOW)”. However, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, the fee deferred as “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Position Premium (PRMUM)” is already recognized as income (negative income) when received (or paid). Accordingly, the amount of Premium and Discount (including “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)”) should be adjusted to “Loss on Charge Off (ALLOW)” under JP GAAP.

a) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares Conversion journal entries for Adjustment SoB **112** to credit “Discount Position (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” and debit “Loss

on Charge-Off (ALLOW)”. For premium positions, the entry should be debited to “Position Premium (PRMUM)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” and credited to “Loss on Charge-Off (ALLOW)”. This journal entry is prepared by “Upfront Fee Conversion Program **2** (Charge-Off)” to be described below.

b) JP GAAP Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares JP GAAP journal entries for JP SoB **114** by combining (netting) US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries. Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and conversion engine.

10. Other Transactions

The LS2 commercial lending application also creates upfront fee related journal entries for other loan related transactions. These transactions are adjustments to and transfers between discount position, premium position, unfunded discount and related PL accounts. For JP GAAP purposes, all these entries related to upfront fee should be reversed. Accordingly, for loan related transactions for Business Transaction Codes other than above, US GAAP Journal Entries should be converted to JP GAAP using Program **3** (Fee Recognition). Even if reversal entries related to this business event for correction of error or cancellation are received, GAAP conversion can be processed by the same logic and Conversion Program.

Table I provide sample journal entries (Journal Entries for Upfront Loan Fee).

Other Interface Information

Other interface information for US SoB, e.g. “Date of Creation”, “Accounting Date”, “Product Code”, “Customer Code” etc. is submitted to Adjustment SoB **112** and JP SoB **114** without modification except for “Group ID”. The “Group ID” for “US SoB” is “US GAAP”. This is replaced with “Conversion” and “JP GAAP” for Adjustment SoB and JP SoB, respectively.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating GAAP conversion by conversion engine **108** for Upfront fees. Conversion engine **108** checks the “Portfolio” of the journal entry (ST **302**) to determine if “Portfolio”=“LOANPAR (i.e., “Loans Originated/Purchased at Par”). If not, the “Group ID” is modified to “JP GAAP” at ST **306** and exported to JP SoB **114** at ST **308**. If so, control passes to ST **304** where conversion engine **108** checks the “Business Transaction Code” of the LS2 commercial lending application (which is captured in Oracle Interface Table **106** as “Journal Categories”) to determine whether it is an upfront fee related code (such as one of those identified above or one of those listed in FIG. 3). If not, the journal entry is passed to JP SoB **114** via ST **306** and ST **308** as mentioned above. If so, a Conversion journal entry is prepared at ST **310**. The details of preparing a Conversion journal entry will be discussed below.

After a Conversion journal entry is prepared, JP GAAP journal entries are prepared at ST **312** based on the US GAAP journal entries and the Conversion journal entries. The JP GAAP journal entries are prepared by netting out the US and Conversion journal entries and modifying the “Group ID” to “JP GAAP”. The JP GAAP journal-entries are exported to JP SoB **114** at ST **314**. The Conversion journal entries prepared at ST **310** are exported to Adjustment SoB **112** at ST **316**.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the preparation of Conversion journal entries for an Upfront Fee. At ST **402**, conversion engine **108** determines if the “Business Event Code” is “PLSAD” (Sale of Loan). If so, the Conversion journal entries are prepared at ST **404** using Program **1** (Sale). If not, conversion engine **108** then determines if the “Business

Transaction Code” is “CHOFF” (Charge Off of Loan) (ST 406). If so, the Conversion journal entries are prepared at ST 408 using Program 2 (Charge Off). If not, the Conversion journal entries are prepared at ST 410 using Program 3 (Fee Recognition).

Information other than Discrepancy Reports (DR)/Change Requests (CR) indicator, account number and amount are extracted at ST 412. The Conversion journal entry is completed and all information is merged at ST 414.

Conversion engine 108 converts journal entries on only accounts related to deferral and amortization of Upfront Loan Fee (“Upfront Fee Related Accounts”). Illustrative “Upfront Fee Related Accounts” in one implementation of the LS2 commercial lending application are listed in Table II below. The business transaction codes that are affected by GAAP Conversion are also listed.

Program 1 (Sale)

In order to prepare Conversion journal entries, conversion engine 108 extracts all the entries to the “Upfront Fee Related Accounts” in US GAAP journal entries. Conversion engine 108 then reverses these entries and posts the net amount to “Gain on Sale of Loan” or “Loss on Sale of Loan” as an adjustment to these amounts. Accordingly, “Dr/Cr Indicator” of all the US GAAP journal entries to the “Upfront Fee Related Accounts” should be reversed and net amount entered as debit or credit account of “Upfront Fee Income” to balance the Conversion journal entries.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating Program 1 for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Sales) for an Upfront Fee. At ST 502, DR/CR Indicator and the Amount of US GAAP entries for Upfront Fee Related Accounts are extracted from the US GAAP journal entries. At ST 504, the DR/CR indicator of Upfront Fee Related Accounts are reversed. At ST 506, the net amount of Upfront Fee Related Accounts is calculated and, at ST 508, the DR/CR indicator and amount of US GAAP entries for gain or loss on sale accounts are extracted from the US GAAP journal entries. At ST 510, it is determined whether the DR/CR indicators of the net amount are equal to the DR/CR indicator of the gain (or not equal to the DR/CR indicator of the loss). If so, at ST 512, “Gain ADJ” is calculated as “Gain ADJ”=MAX(Net Amount–Loss on Sale, 0) and “Loss ADJ” is calculated as “Loss ADJ”=MIN(Net Amount, Loss on Sale). Then, at ST 514, “DR/CR Indicator” of Net Amount is assigned to both of Gain on Sale and Loss on Sale and the amount of “Gain ADJ” is assigned to Gain on Sale and the amount of “Loss ADJ” is assigned to Loss on Sale.

If it is determined at ST 510 that the DR/CR indicators of the net amount are not equal to the DR/CR indicator of the gain (or not equal to the DR/CR indicator of the loss), then at ST 516, “Gain ADJ” is calculated as “Gain ADJ”=MIN(Net Amount, Gain on Sale) and “Loss ADJ” is calculated as “Loss ADJ”=MAX(Net Amount–Gain on Sale, 0). At ST 518, “DR/CR Indicator of Net Amount is assigned to both Gain on Sale and Loss on Sale and the Amount of “Gain ADJ” is assigned to Gain on Sale and the Amount of “Loss ADJ” is assigned to Loss On Sale.

At ST 520, the Conversion journal entries of Program 1 are completed and all the elements of the journal entries are netted out.

Computation of Adjustment to Gain and Loss

More specifically, the amount to be adjusted to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” or “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” as Conversion journal entries should be determined as follows:

i) Unamortized Discount

Amount to be adjusted to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)”=Minimum (Unamortized Discount under US GAAP, “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” under US GAAP), and

Amount to be adjusted to “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)”=Maximum (Unamortized Discount under US GAAP—“Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” under US GAAP, 0)

If the US GAAP journal entry is a normal sale transaction, the adjustment amount should be debited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” and “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and credited to “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” to prepare the Conversion journal entry.

If the US GAAP journal entry is a reversal of original sale transaction for correction, the adjustment amount should be credited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” and “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and debited to “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” to prepare the Conversion journal entry.

Unamortized Premium

Amount to be adjusted to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)”=Maximum (Unamortized Premium under US GAAP—“Gain on Loss (LSOSL)” under US GAAP, 0) and

Amount to be adjusted to “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)”=Minimum (Unamortized Premium under US GAAP, “Gain on Loss (LSOSL)” under US GAAP).

If the US GAAP journal entry is normal sale transaction, the adjustment amount should be credited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” and “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and debited to “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” to prepare the Conversion journal entry.

If the US GAAP journal entry is a reversal of original sale transaction for correction, the adjustment amount should be debited to “Gain on Sale (GNOSL)” and “Loss on Sale (LSOSL)” and credited to “Position Discount (DISC)” or “Unfunded Discount (UNFDS)” to prepare the Conversion journal entry.

Examples of adjustments to Gain and Loss on Sale are shown in Table III (Gain and Loss on Loan Sale).

Program 2 (Charge Off)

In order to prepare Conversion journal entries, conversion engine 108 extracts all the entries to the “Upfront Fee Related Accounts”. Conversion engine 108 then reverses these entries and posts the net amount to “Loss On Charge Off (ALLOW)” as adjustments to the account. Conversion engine 108, accordingly, will reverse “Dr/Cr Indicator” of all the US GAAP journal entries to the “Upfront Fee Related Accounts” and enter the net amount to debit or credit account of “Loss On Charge Off (ALLOW)” to balance the Conversion journal entries.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating Program 2 for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Charge Off) for an Upfront Fee. At ST 602, DR/CR Indicator and the Amount of US GAAP entries for Upfront Fee Related Accounts are extracted from the US GAAP journal entries. At ST 604, the DR/CR indicator of Upfront Fee Related Accounts are reversed. At ST 606, the net amount of Upfront Fee Related Accounts is calculated and at ST 608 it is determined whether “Net Amount”=CR Balance. If so, “CR” is assigned as the DR/CR indicator and the Amount of Net CR Balance is assigned to Loss on Charge Off at ST 610. If not, “DR” is assigned as the DR/CR indicator and the Amount of Net DR Balance is assigned to Loss on Charge Off at ST 612.

At ST 614, the Conversion journal entries of Program 2 are completed and all the elements of the journal entries are netted out.

Program 3 (Fee Recognition)

In order to prepare Conversion journal entries, conversion engine 108 extracts all the entries to the “Upfront Fee Related

Accounts”. Conversion engine **108** then reverses these entries and posts the net amount to “Upfront Fee Income” as adjustments to the account (or an offset account). Conversion engine **108**, accordingly, will reverse “Dr/Cr Indicator” of all the US GAAP journal entries to the “Upfront Fee Related Accounts” and enter the net amount to debit or credit account of “Upfront Fee Income” to balance the Conversion journal entries.

“Upfront Fee Income” is created for Loan on Notes (A/C #544301 Upfront Loan Fee Income (Loan on Note)), Loan on Certificate (A/C #544302 Upfront Loan Fee Income (Loan on Certificate)) and other products (A/C #544303 Upfront Loan Fee Income (Other)), respectively. These account distributions are determined based on “Risk Type” supplied from the LS2 commercial lending application and captured in the Oracle interface table **106**.

FIG. **8** is a flowchart illustrating Program **3** for preparing a Conversion journal entry (Fee Recognition) for an Upfront Fee. At ST **702**, DR/CR Indicator and the Amount of US GAAP entries for Upfront Fee Related Accounts are extracted from the US GAAP journal entries. At ST **704**, the net amount of Upfront Fee Related Accounts is calculated and at ST **706** it is determined whether “Net Amount”=CR Balance. If so, “CR” is assigned as the DR/CR indicator at ST **708** and it is determined at ST **710** whether Risk Type=Loan on Certificate Group. If so, the Amount of Net CR Balance is assigned to “Upfront Fee (Loan Cert)” at ST **712**. If not, the Amount of Net CR Balance is assigned to “Upfront Fee (Loan on Note)” at ST **714**.

If at ST **706**, it is determined that “Net Amount” does not equal CR Balance, at ST **716**, “DR” is assigned as the DR/CR indicator and the Amount of Net DR Balance is assigned to Loss on Charge Off. Then, at ST **718**, it is determined whether Risk Type=Loan on Certificate Group. If so, the Amount of Net DR Balance is assigned to Upfront Fee (Loan on Cert) at ST **720**. If not, the Amount of Net DR Balance is assigned to “Upfront Fee (Loan on Note)” at ST **722**.

At ST **724**, the Conversion journal entries of Program **3** are completed and all the elements of the journal entries are netted out.

II. Loans Held for Sale

US GAAP

Loans held for sale are reported at the Lower of Cost or Market Value (LOCOM).

JP GAAP

Loans held for sale are reported at cost.

A. Issues

In accordance with US GAAP, loans held for sale are reported at the Lower of Cost or Market Value (LOCOM). In accordance with JP GAAP, loans held for sale are reported at cost. The LS2 commercial lending application allows users to value facility held for sale at LOCOM in accordance with US GAAP (AICPA’s Guideline). A user may chose an accounting method for facility held for sale in compliance with JP GAAP that requires the Cost Method. Users in US branches select LOCOM for accounting for facility held for sale in accordance with AICPA’s Guideline. Therefore, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, unrealized losses recognized under US GAAP should be reversed.

B. Solution/Conversion

Journal Entry Conversion Summary

All the US GAAP journal entries regarding LOCOM revaluation are reversed using conversion engine **108** to create proper JP GAAP accounting consequences. The journal entries to reverse US GAAP journal entries are submitted to

Adjustment SoB **112** as Conversion journal entries. In this case, no JP GAAP journal entries are submitted to JP SoB **114**.

Journal Entry Conversion Detail

The LS2 commercial lending application records LOCOM valuation loss via end of day batch entry (“EOD Batch Entry”) by posting life-to-date unrealized loss on Trade Date Available Position and Open Sale Position (sold but not settled) and reversing corresponding amount at end of previous day. The LS2 commercial lending application generates these journal entries for the “Business Transaction Code”=DLYPL (Daily Posting of Unrealized P&L).

US SoB interface information includes “Business Transaction Code”, Oracle GL Account Code”, “DR/CR Identifier” “Amount” as well as other information required for accounting purposes. If conversion engine **108** receives journal entries for LOCOM revaluation, i.e. “Business Transaction Code”=“DLYPL” (This is captured as “Journal Categories Name” in Oracle Interface Table”), conversion engine **108** prepares the Conversion journal entries and submits the entries to the Adjustment SoB.

(1) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares Conversion journal entries to reverse US GAAP journal entries regarding posting and reversing LOCOM valuation loss. These entries are prepared by reversing all the “DR/CR Identifier” of US GAAP journal entries related to LOCOM valuation.

(2) JP GAAP Journal Entries

In this case, no journal entries are submitted to JP SoB **114** because JP GAAP requires no LOCOM valuation for loans.

Table IV shows sample journal entries (Journal Entries for Loan Held for Sale) and FIG. **9** is a high level flowchart (GAAP Conversion for Loan Held for Sale and Trading Loan).

At ST **802**, conversion engine **108** determines whether the Business Transaction Event Code=“DLYPL.” If so, the “Group ID” is modified to “JP GAAP” at ST **804** and the JP GAAP journal entries are exported to JP SoB **114** at ST **806**. If the Business Event Code does not equal “DLYPL”, a reversal entry is prepared (DR/CR Indicators are reversed) at ST **808** and the reversal journal entry is exported to Adjustment SoB **112** at ST **810**.

Other interface information for US GAAP General Ledger, e.g. “Date of Creation”, “Accounting Date”, “Product Code”, “Customer Code” etc. are submitted to Adjustment SoB **112** without modification except for “Journal Category Name”. “Journal Category Name” for “US SoB” is “US GAAP”; however, this will be replaced with “Conversion” for Adjustment journal entries.

III. Loans Held for Trading

US GAAP

Loans held for trading are marked to market.

JP GAAP

Loans held for sale are reported at cost.

A. Issues

In accordance with US GAAP, loans held for trading are marked to market (MTM). In accordance with JP GAAP, loans held for sale are reported at cost. The LS2 commercial lending application allows users to value facility held for trading at mark to market in accordance with US GAAP. Users may also chose an accounting method for facility held for trading in compliance with JP GAAP which requires the Cost Method. However, users in US branches will select mark to market accounting for facility held for trading in accordance with US GAAP; therefore, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, unrealized gain/losses recognized under US GAAP should be reversed.

B. Solution/Conversion

Journal Entry Conversion Summary

All the US GAAP journal entries regarding MTM revaluation are reversed by using conversion engine **108** to create proper JP GAAP accounting consequences. The journal entries to reverse US GAAP journal entries are submitted to Adjustment SoB **112** as Conversion journal entries. In this case, no JP GAAP journal entries are submitted to JP SoB **114**.

Journal Entry Conversion Detail

The LS2 commercial lending application records MTM revaluation gain/loss via end of day batch entry ("EOD Batch Entry") by posting life-to-date unrealized gain/loss on Trade Date Available Position and Open Sale Position (sold but not settled) and reversing corresponding amount at end of previous day. The LS2 commercial lending application generates these journal entries for the "Business Transaction Code"="DLYPL (Daily Posting of Unrealized P&L).

US SoB interface information includes "Business Transaction Code", "Oracle GL Account Code", "DR/CR Identifier", "Amount" as well as other information required for accounting purposes. If conversion engine **108** receives journal entries for MTM revaluation, i.e. "Business Transaction Code"="DLYPL" (this is captured as "Journal Categories Name" in Oracle Interface Table), conversion engine **108** prepares the Conversion journal entries and submits the entries to the Adjustment SoB.

(1) Conversion Journal Entries

Conversion engine **108** prepares Conversion journal entries to reverse US GAAP journal entries regarding posting and reversing MTM valuation gain/loss. These entries are prepared by reversing all the "DR/CR Identifier" of US GAAP journal entries related to MTM valuation.

(2) JP GAAP Journal Entries

In this case, no journal entries are submitted to JP SoB **114** because JP GAAP requires no MTM valuation for loans.

Table V shows sample journal entries (Journal Entries for Trading Loan) and FIG. 9 shows the high level flowchart (GAAP Conversion for Loan Held for Sale and Trading Loan).

Other interface information for US SoB, e.g. "Date of Creation", "Accounting Date", "Product Code", "Customer Code" etc. is submitted to Adjustment SoB **112** and JP SoB **114** without modification except for "Group ID". The "Group ID" for "US SoB" is "US GAAP"; however, this is replaced with "Conversion" for Adjustment SoB.

IV. Stand-by Letters of Credit or Guarantees

US GAAP

Stand-by Letter of Credit, Guarantees, and Other Risk Participation generally have no immediate accounting effect (though memorandum entries will be made as contingent liabilities).

JP GAAP

Stand-by Letter of Credit, Guarantees, and Other Risk Participation are recorded on the balance sheet as contingent liabilities. Related contingent receivables are also recorded on the balance sheet in the same amount. (Actual Balance Sheet Entry).

A. Issue

The LS2 commercial lending application originates journal entries for SBLCs and Guarantees as memorandum entries in accordance with US practices. To comply with JP GAAP, these entries are reclassified into balance sheet entries.

B. Solution/Conversion

The LS2 commercial lending application books SBLC and Guarantee principal as memorandum entry in accordance

with US GAAP. However, JP GAAP and US GAAP financial statements can have different summarization of accounts because Oracle General Ledger system will have separate SoB for JP GAAP and US GAAP, respectively. When General Ledger system compiles JP GAAP financial statement based on JP SoB, SBLC and Guarantee principal account and its offset account will be included in balance sheet as "Customer's Liability on Acceptance and Guarantee" and "Acceptance and Guarantee Outstanding", respectively. When General Ledger system compiles US GAAP financial statement based on US SoB, SBLC and Guarantee principal account and its offset account will not be included in the balance sheet.

V. Stand-by Letters of Credit or Guarantees Sold

US GAAP

Stand-by Letter of Credit and Guarantee Sold are recorded as contingent liability (Memorandum Entry).

JP GAAP

Stand-by Letter of Credit and Guarantee Sold are recorded as contingent liability (Actual Balance Sheet Entry).

A. Issue

If SBLC and Guarantee is sold, the LS2 commercial lending application reclassifies the debit account of memo entry from the account for own share to the account for participant share. The resultant entries will be as follows:

Dr) LC Principal Account (LCPRN)
Dr) LC Principal Sold (LCSLD)
Cr) LC Principal Offset (LCCON)

JP GAAP treatment is basically consistent with US GAAP treatment. However, some MIS systems may be designed to record the LC sold amount separately not only to debit account but also to credit account (Offset Account).

B. Solution/Conversion

Journal Entries Conversion Summary

Conversion engine **108** prepares Conversion journal entries to separate the sold amount included in "LC Principal Offset (LCCON)" and record the amount as "LC Principal Sold Offset (SDCON)".

Journal Entries Conversion Detail

If conversion engine **108** receives journal entries related to LC Principal, it performs the following computation:

Value A=LC Principal Sold (LCSLD)

Value A will be deducted from LC Principal Offset (LCCON) and recorded as "LC Principal Sold Offset (SDCON)".

In normal LC issuance transactions, the balance of LC Principal (LCCON) is credit account and the Conversion journal entries will be as follows:

Dr) LC Principal Offset (LCCON)
Cr) LC Principal Sold Offset (SDCON)

In reduction of LC principal, e.g. cancellation or expiration, the Conversion journal entry is as follows:

Dr) LC Principal Sold Offset (SDCON)
Cr) LC Principal Offset (LCCON)

Table VI shows sample journal entries (Journal Entries for SBLC Sold).

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing GAAP Conversion for SBLC Sold. At ST **902**, it is determined whether the Business Transaction Code="LCDRP", "SRCLS", "SBTAC" or "SBTNA". If not, the "GroupID" is modified to "JP GAAP" at ST **904** and the JP GAAP journal entries are exported to JP SoB **114** at ST **906**. If the Business Transaction Code is equal to "LCDRP", "SRCLS", "SBTAC" or "SBTNA", a Conversion journal entry is prepared at ST **908** as will be described in greater detail with reference to FIG. 11. US GAAP journal entries and Conversion journal entries are used at ST **910** to prepare JP GAAP journal entries. The US GAAP and Conversion journal entries are netted out and the "Group ID" is

modified to “JP GAAP”. The JP GAAP journal entries are exported to JP SoB 114 at ST 912. The Conversion journal entries are exported to Adjustment SoB at ST 914.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating preparation of a Conversion journal entry for SBLC sold. At ST 1002, the DR/CR indicator and the amounts of the US GAAP journal entries for Account #291501, 292502 or 293501 are extracted. At ST 1004, a journal entry for LC Outstanding Offset (491001) is prepared by assigning Account number 491001, assigning the extracted amount and assigning the extracted DR/CR indicator. At ST 1006, a journal entry for LC Outstanding Sold Offset (491501) is prepared by assigning Account number 491501, assigning the extracted amount and reversing the extracted DR/CR indicator. At ST 1008, all other information for the journal entries (other than DR/CR indicator, Account Number and Amount) is extracted. When the journal entries are completed, all the information is merged at ST 1010.

VI. Presentation of Premium/Discount on Loans

US GAAP

Premium/discount on loan is deducted from loan principal amount for US GAAP financial statement presentation.

JP GAAP

Loan balances are presented at principal amount. Premium and discount are presented as prepaid expenses and unearned income, respectively, (separate balance sheet item) rather than a deduction from loan balances.

A. Issue

Presentation of premium and discount on loans are different in US GAAP and JP GAAP financial statement. Premium and discount is deducted from loan balances in US GAAP financial statements while premium and discount is separately presented as prepaid expenses and unearned income in JP GAAP financial statements.

B. Solution/Conversion

The LS2 commercial lending application has separate GL accounts for premium and discount on loan in addition to an account for principal amount. JP GAAP and US GAAP financial statements can have different summarization of accounts because the General Ledger system will have separate SoBs for JP GAAP and US GAAP, respectively. When the General Ledger system compiles JP GAAP financial statement based on JP SoB 114, premium and discount on loan will be included in “Prepaid Expenses” and “Unearned Income”, respectively. When the General Ledger system compiles US GAAP financial statement based on US SoB 110, premium and discount on loan will be deducted from “Loan” balance.

VII. Presentation of Allowance for Loan Losses

US GAAP

Allowance for loan losses should be deducted from loan principal amount for US GAAP financial statement presentation.

JP GAAP

Allowance for loan losses are separate balance sheet items (liability account) for JP GAAP financial statement presentation.

A. Issue

Presentation of allowance for loan losses is different in US GAAP and JP GAAP financial statements. Loan balance should be presented net of allowance for loan losses in US GAAP financial statements while allowance for loan losses should be presented as separate liability account in JP GAAP financial statements.

B. Solution/Conversion

The LS2 commercial lending application has a separate GL account for allowance for loan losses in addition to an account for principal amount. JP GAAP and US GAAP financial statements can have different summarization of accounts

because the General Ledger system will have separate SoBs for JP GAAP and US GAAP, respectively. When the General Ledger system compiles JP GAAP financial statement based on JP SoB 114, allowance for loan losses will be presented as separate liability account. When the General Ledger system compiles US GAAP financial statement based on US SoB 110, allowance for loan losses will be deducted from “Loan” balance.

VII. Presentation of Loan Balances

US GAAP

Separate balance sheet captions are required for each portfolio (held to maturity or held for sale). Additional disclosures are also required based on loan classifications based on collateral type, counter party and maturity.

JP GAAP

Separate balance sheet caption for each legal form of loan (loan on certificate or loan on notes).

A. Issue

The LS2 commercial lending application has loan classification code tables only in accordance with US rules.

B. Solution/Conversion

Additional MIS codes for Japanese loan classifications (loan on notes and loan on certificate) are attached to each loan deal. Each journal entry regarding loans will be accompanied by the MIS code. The General Ledger system will have separate accounts for “Loan on Certificate” and “Loan on Note” with respect to each GL Class Code. When the General Ledger system receives journal entries regarding loans, the system distinguishes “Loan on Notes” and “Loan on Certificate” based on the MIS Code and assigns appropriate GL account codes.

IX. Non-Performing Loans

US GAAP

No quantitative GAAP criteria for non-accrual status exist (FASB Statements No. 114 and 118). Federal Reserve Bank prefers suspension of interest accrual on 90-days past due or principal past due or critical events.

JP GAAP

Accrual of interest income on impaired loans is suspended in accordance with the criteria stipulated in the Japanese tax regulations. Generally, accrual is suspended on loans the principal of which are past due or the interest is past due more than six months or critical credit events.

A. Issue

The LS2 commercial lending application has separate accounts for accrual status facility/loan and non accrual status facility/loan with respect to Commitment Balance, Loan Principal Amount, and Position Discount and Position Premium Account and will reclassify corresponding balances from accrual status accounts to non-accrual status accounts if certain credit events occur. The LS2 commercial lending application also reverses all the outstanding accrued interest receivable on non-accrual loans and post memorandum entries for accrued interest on the non-accrual status loans. In addition, if the facility is non-accrual status, the amortization of Position Discount/Premium will be suspended and all the outstanding accrued fee receivable will be also reversed (no memorandum entries for accrued fee will be recorded on non-accrual loans and facilities).

Users in US branches should account for non-accrual loans in accordance with US Regulatory Accounting and the transfer to non-accrual status will occur upon 90 days past due or principal past due loans or critical credit events. However, a Japanese office may select the timing of transfer to non-accrual status in accordance with JP GAAP even for US GAAP reporting purposes. Accordingly, in official US SoB

110, the non-accrual loans will be accounted for using the above LS2 functionality although the timing of transfer is in accordance with JP GAAP.

Under JP GAAP, timing to transfer to non-accrual status is less conservative than US GAAP because it is in accordance with Japanese tax rules. In addition the timing, accounting treatment of outstanding accrued interest (recorded in prior year and before credit event) is different from US GAAP/Regulatory accounting. Normally, the following accrued interest will not be recorded:

i) After the principal's due date, the accrued interest income will not be recorded. However, the accrued interest income up to principal due date should be recorded unless it should not be recognized due to other criteria below.

ii) At each fiscal year end, if collection of interest has not occurred at all as to interest receivable that became due more than 6 months before, the accrued interest income during the fiscal year for the loan will not be recognized. However, for the loan, if the accrued interest receivable which was recorded at the last fiscal year end is still outstanding, the amount should not be reversed unless the receivable meets the criteria to write-off (outstanding for 2 years or more).

iii) If the collection of the accrued interest receivable (whether recorded or unrecorded) at past fiscal year is very small (less than 5%), the accrued interest income for this fiscal year and will not be recorded. However, the past years' outstanding accrued interest receivable will not be reversed unless the receivable meets the criteria to write-off (outstanding for 2 years or more).

B. Solution/Conversion

Journal Entry Conversion

(1) US Regulatory Adjustment

As explained above, the timing of transfer to non-accrual status will be consistent between the US and JP SoBs. However, in US branches, for US Regulatory Reporting purposes, manual additional reversal of accrued interest on 90 days past due loans should be made outside the LS2 commercial lending application, e.g. using Excel spreadsheet.

On the other hand, for JP GAAP reporting purposes, additional accrual on non-accrual loan, which does not meet charge-off criteria, should be recorded. This entry will be input into conversion engine 108 as Conversion journal entries and fed to both of the Adjustment SoB 112 and JP SoB 114. At each fiscal year end, the detailed information regarding non-accrual loans and related accrued interest receivable may be reviewed (e.g., by a Controller Department). Based on that review, the Controller Department will calculate additional accrued interest receivable that should be accrued under JP GAAP. These Conversion journal entries will be input manually through the Manual GL entry function of the conversion engine.

Other interface information for US SoB, e.g. "Date of Creation", "Accounting Date", "Product Code", "Customer Code" etc. is submitted to Adjustment SoB 112 without modification except for "Group ID". "Group ID" for "US SoB" is "US GAAP, however, this will be replaced with "JP GAAP" for JP SoB 114.

X. Direct Loan Origination Costs

US GAAP

Direct loan origination costs will be deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the loan as an adjustment of yield using the interest method in accordance with FASB Statement No. 91.

JP GAAP

Fees and commissions earned for loan origination are recognized when related services are provided (normally when received). Loan origination costs including direct and indirect costs should be charged to income when incurred. No deferral and amortization of these fees and costs as an adjustment of yield is recorded.

A. Issue 1

Many users of the LS2 commercial lending application do not use LS2 for deferral and amortization of direct loan cost. Instead, total direct costs incurred for all the loan origination activities for the period may be allocated among each deal (e.g., by a Controller Department or a Loan Back Office Department). Related entries are input into general ledger system directly by the Controller Department or the Loan Back Office Department.

B. Solution 1

Defer and amortize direct loan origination costs outside LS2.

C. Issue 2

Deferral and amortization of direct loan origination costs in accordance with FASB Statement 91 will be recorded under US GAAP. However, the deferral and amortization should be reversed for Japanese reporting purposes.

D. Solution 2

Conversion journal entries to reverse US GAAP journal entries will be prepared and input into general ledger system directly by a Controller Department or a Loan Back Office Department to create JP SoB 114.

The financial reporting system and method described above provides a single workflow that converts a book of original entries in one accounting system to another reporting book in a different accounting system. The system and method allow a user to set up the accounting method of various items according to any country's generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The GAAP conversions described above are provided as examples of conversions that can be implemented using a conversion engine in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. It will be readily apparent that PL/SQL procedures may be generated to implement conversions that account for other GAAP differences.

Additionally, conversions between US and JP GAAP are provided to illustrate the benefits that can be obtained using a conversion engine. It is contemplated that procedures may be developed to provide conversions between any two or more GAAP standards.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been described and illustrated, it should be understood that the invention is not limited thereto because modifications may be made by persons skilled in the art. The present application contemplates any and all modifications that fall within the spirit and scope of the underlying invention discloses and claimed herein.

TABLE I

Journal Entries for Upfront Loan Fee			UPFEE		
Term of Loan			3 Years	Discount Amount	\$ 75,000.00
Syndication Out			50%	(Host's Share)	
Syndication Close-Out	Day 3			Amortization:	
First Loan Drawdown	Day 4			Month 1	\$(15,000.00)
				Month 2	\$(15,000.00)
Upfront Fee	Day 1	\$ 100,000.00		Month 3	\$(15,000.00)
Receipt - Part 1	Day 2	\$ 50,000.00		Month 4	\$(15,000.00)
Receipt - Part 2	Day 3	\$ (50,000.00)		At Month End 4	\$ 15,000.00
Distribution to Participant	Day 3	\$ (75,000.00)			
Transfer to Discount Amount (Host's Share)	Day 3	\$ 25,000.00			
Remainder (Syndication Fee)	Day 3	\$ 25,000.00			
Sale of Loan	Sale Price	\$ 980,000.00			
	Principal	\$1,000,000.00			
Charge-Off	At Month End 4	All Amount			

US GAAP Journal Entries			GAAP Conversion Journal Entries			JP GAAP Journal Entries			
Dr/ Cr	GL AC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount	Dr/Cr	GL AC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount
Dr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$100,000.00	Dr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$100,000.00
Cr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$100,000.00	Cr)	544302	N/A	Upfront Fee Income	\$100,000.00
Dr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00	Dr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00
Cr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	544302	N/A	Upfront Fee Income	\$ 50,000.00
Dr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$ 50,000.00	Dr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$ 50,000.00
Cr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00
Dr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$ 50,000.00	Dr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$ 50,000.00
Cr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	423001	MT/DDA	Nostro Clearing	\$ 50,000.00
Dr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$100,000.00	Dr)	415503	UNFDS	Unfunded Discount	\$ 75,000.00
Cr)	415503	UNFDS	Unfunded Discount	\$ 75,000.00	Cr)	544101	SYNFM	Syndication Fee/Mgr	\$ 25,000.00
Cr)	544101	SYNFM	Syndication Fee/Mgr	\$ 25,000.00	Cr)	415504	FHAD	Fee Held Awaiting Disposition	\$100,000.00
Dr)	415001	DISC	Position Discount	\$ 75,000.00	Dr)	415503	UNFDS	Unfunded Discount	\$ 75,000.00
Cr)	415503	UNFDS	Unfunded Discount	\$ 75,000.00	Cr)	415001	DISC	Position Discount	\$ 75,000.00
Dr)	415001	DISC	Position Discount	\$ 15,000.00	Dr)	512007	AINTI	Amort Interest	\$ 15,000.00
Cr)	415001	DISC	Position Discount	\$ 15,000.00	Cr)			Income-Origin. Fees	\$—

TABLE II

Upfront Fee Related Accounts: LS2 GL Short Name = DISC	
415001 Discount Accrual Loan on Certificate (HFI)	
415002 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Certificate (HFI)	
415003 Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (HFI)	
415004 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (HFI)	
415005 Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (HFI)	
415006 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (HFI)	
415007 Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Employee (HFI)	
415008 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Employee (HFI)	
415009 Discount Accrual - Special Overdraft	
415010 Discount Non Accrual - Special Overdraft	
415011 Discount Accrual - Account Receivable Purchase	
415012 Discount Non Accrual - Account Receivable Purchase	
415013 Discount Accrual - Commercial Bill	
415014 Discount Non Accrual - Commercial Bill	
415301 Discount Accrual Loan on Certificate (HFS)	
415302 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Certificate (HFS)	
415303 Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (HFS)	
415304 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (HFS)	
415305 Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (HFS)	
415306 Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (HFS)	
LS2 GL Short Name = DFHAD	
415505 Deferred Fees Held LS2 GL Short Name = PRDIS	
415401 Prem./Discount Accrual Loan on Certificate (Trading)	
415402 Prem./Discount Non Accrual Loan on Certificate (Trading)	
415403 Prem./Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (Trading)	
415404 Prem./Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Regular (Trading)	
415405 Prem./Discount Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (Trading)	
415406 Prem./Discount Non Accrual Loan on Note - Acceptance (Trading)	
LS2 Short Name = PRMUM	
231501 Premium Accrual (HFI) Loan on Certificate	
231502 Premium Non Accrual (HFI) Loan on Certificate	
231503 Premium Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Regular	
231504 Premium Non Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Regular	
231505 Premium Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Acceptance	
231506 Premium Non Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Acceptance	
231507 Premium Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Employee	
231508 Premium Non Accrual (HFI) Loan on Note - Employee	
231511 Premium Accrual - Account Receivable Purchase	
231512 Premium Non Accrual - Account Receivable Purchase	
231513 Premium Accrual - Special Overdraft	
231514 Premium Non Accrual - Special Overdraft	
231515 Premium Accrual - Commercial Bill	
231516 Premium Non Accrual - Commercial Bill	
231601 Premium Accrual (HFS) Loan on Certificate	
231602 Premium Non Accrual (HFS) Loan on Certificate	
231603 Premium Accrual (HFS) Loan on Note - Regular	
231604 Premium Non Accrual (HFS) Loan on Note - Regular	

TABLE II-continued

231605 Premium Accrual (HFS) Loan on Note - Acceptance	
231606 Premium Non Accrual (HFS) Loan on Note - Acceptance	
LS2 GL Short Name = SYNFC	
5	544201 Syndication Fee/CO-MNGR LS2 GL Short Name = SYNFM
	544101 Syndication Fee/MNGR LS2 GL Short Name = UNFDS
10	415503 Unfunded Discount LS2 GL Short Name = FHAD
	415504 Fees Held Awaiting Disposition Upfront Fee Income Accounts:
15	511007 Amortized Interest Income (HFI) Loan on Note - Regular
	511008 Amortized Interest Income (HFI) Loan on Note - Acceptance
	511009 Amortized Interest Income (HFI) Loan on Note - Employee
	511303 Amortized Interest Income (HFS) Loan on Note - Regular
	511304 Amortized Interest Income (HFS) Loan on Note - Acceptance
20	512007 Amortized Interest Income (HFI) Loan on Certificate
	512303 Amortized Interest Income (HFS) Loan on Certificate
	513003 Amortized Interest Income - Special Overdraft
	515003 Amortized Interest Income - Commercial Bill
	534503 Amortized Interest Income - Account Receivable Purchase
	544004 Amortized Commitment Fees
	544301 Upfront Loan Fee Income (Loan on Note)
25	544302 Upfront Loan Fee Income (Loan on Certificate)
	544303 Upfront Fee Income (Other)
	Gain and Loss on Sale of Loan Accounts: LS2 GL Short Name = RLPL
	555001 Realized P/L Accrual (Trading) Loan
30	555002 Realized P/L Non Accrual (Trading) Loan LS2 GL Short Name = GNOLS
	566001 Gain on Sale Loan (HFI)
	566003 Gain On Sale - Special OD
	566004 Gain On Sale - Commercial Bill
35	566301 Gain On Sale Loan (HFS)
	567001 Gain On Sale - AR Purchase LS2 GL Short Name = LSOSL
	657001 Loss On Sale (HFI) Loan
	657003 Loss On Sale - Special OD
40	657004 Loss On Sale - Commercial Bill
	657301 Loss On Sale (HFS) Loan
	658001 Loss On Sale - AR Purchase LS2 GL Short Name = ALLOW
45	671001 Loss on Charge Off (LS2)

TABLE III

GAIN/LOSS																					
	Prem/ Disc	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	US Entries	Conversion Entries	JP Entries													
		A	B	C	Max (A - C, 0)	Min (A, C)	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
Sale of Loan		DR = 1, CR = 2																			
with Premium	Dr/ Cr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Cr	Dr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
		Regular Entries																			
	2	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$1,500	2	\$—	2	\$1,000	Loss	1500	Premium Net Cash	1000	Premium	1000	Loss	1000	Loss	500	Net Cash	500
	2	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$ 500	2	\$ 500	2	\$ 500	Loss	500	Premium Net Cash	1000	Premium	1000	Loss	500	Gain	500	Net Cash	500
	2	\$1,000	\$500	2	\$—	2	\$1,000	2	\$—	Net Cash	1500	Premium Gain	1000	Premium	1000	Gain	1000	Net Cash	1500	Net Cash	1500
	2	\$1,000	\$500	2	\$—	2	\$1,000	2	\$—	Net Cash	2500	Premium Gain	1000	Premium	1000	Gain	1000	Net Cash	2500	Net Cash	2500

GAIN/LOSS																					
	Prem/ Disc	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	US Entries	Conversion Entries	JP Entries													
		A	B	C	Max (A - C, 0)	Min (A, C)	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
Reverse of Sale of Loan with Discount	Dr/ Cr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Cr	Dr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
		Regular Entries																			
	2	\$1,000	\$—	2	\$1,500	2	\$—	2	\$1,000	Net Cash	2500	Discount Loss	1000	Discount	1000	Loss	1000	Net Cash	2500	Loss	2500
	2	\$1,000	\$—	2	\$ 500	2	\$—	2	\$1,000	Net Cash	1500	Discount Loss	1000	Discount	1000	Loss	1000	Net Cash	1500	Loss	1500
	2	\$1,000	\$500	1	\$—	2	\$ 500	2	\$ 500	Net Cash	500	Discount Gain	1000	Discount	1000	Loss	500	Net Cash	500	Loss	500
	2	\$1,000	\$1,500	1	\$—	2	\$1,000	2	\$—	Net Cash	1500	Discount Gain	1000	Discount	1000	Gain	500	Net Cash	500	Gain	500

GAIN/LOSS																					
	Prem/ Disc	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	US Entries	Conversion Entries	JP Entries													
		A	B	C	Max (A - C, 0)	Min (A, C)	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
Sale of Loan with Discount	Dr/ Cr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Cr	Dr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr	Dr	Cr							
		Regular Entries																			
	1	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000	Net Cash	2500	Loss	1000	Discount	1000	Loss	2500	Net Cash	2500
	1	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$ 500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000	Net Cash	1500	Loss	1000	Discount	1000	Loss	1500	Net Cash	1500
	1	\$1,000	\$500	2	\$—	1	\$ 500	1	\$ 500	Discount	1000	Net Cash	500	Gain	500	Discount	1000	Loss	500	Net Cash	500

TABLE III-continued

GAIN/LOSS																					
	Prem/ Disc	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	US Entries	Conversion Entries	JP Entries													
1	\$1,000	2	\$1,500	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	Discount	1000	Gain	1500	Gain	1000	Discount	1000	Net Cash	500	Gain	500	
						Net Cash	500														
Reverse of Sale of Loan with Premium																					
Dr/ Cr	A	B	C	Max (A - C, 0)			Min (A, C)														
Reversal Entries																					
1	\$1,000	\$—	\$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Premium	1000	Loss	1500	Loss	1000	Premium	1000	Net Cash	500	Loss	500
1	\$1,000	\$—	2	\$ 500	1	\$ 500	1	\$ 500	500	Net Cash	500	Loss	500	Loss	500	Premium	500	Net Cash	500	Net Cash	500
1	\$1,000	1	\$ 500	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	1000	Net Cash	1000	Gain	1500	Gain	1000	Premium	1000	Net Cash	1500	Net Cash	1500
1	\$1,000	1	\$1,500	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	500	Gain	500	Gain	2500	Gain	1000	Premium	1000	Net Cash	2500	Net Cash	2500

TABLE IV

HFS

Journal Entries for Loan Held for Sale

	Available Position	Open Sale Position	Total Position
<u>Loan Purchased</u>			
Cost	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Market Price	at Day 1 \$485,000.00	\$485,000.00	\$ 970,000.00
	at Day 2 \$490,000.00	\$490,000.00	\$ 980,000.00
<u>Allowance for Loan Revaluation</u>			
Provision	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Reversal	—	\$—	\$—
Balance at Day 1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Provision	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Reversal	\$(15,000.00)	\$(15,000.00)	\$(30,000.00)
Balance at Day 2	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 25,000.00

U/S GAAP Journal Entries

GAAP Conversion Journal Entries

JP GAAP Journal Entries

	GL/AC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount	Dr/Cr	GL/AC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount
Day 1	428001	MTM	LOCOM Valuation - Accrual	\$ 30000.00	Dr)	658502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00
Reversal of Previous Day's Reserve									
	658502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00	Dr)	658501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00
	658501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00	Cr)	428001	MTM	LOCOM Valuation - Accrual	\$30,000.00
Day 2	658502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (HFS) Loan	\$10,000.00	Dr)	428001	MTM	LOCOM Valuation - Accrual	\$25,000.00
Provision of Today's Reserve									
	658501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00	Cr)	658502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (HFS) Loan	\$10,000.00
	428001	MTM	LOCOM Valuation - Accrual	\$25,000.00	Cr)	658501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (HFS) Loan	\$15,000.00

TABLE IV -continued

HFS

Plan A

Outstanding	Net Fee AC	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	DR/(CR)									
						A	B	C	Max (A + C, 0)	Min (A + C, 0)	Max (A, -C)	US Entries	Conversion Entries	JP Entries	
Net Dr Loss Recog						Regular Entries									
						\$1,500	\$—	\$—	Loss	1500 Premium Net Cash	1000 Premium 500	1000 Loss	1000 Loss	500 Net Cash	500
						\$500	\$—	\$(500)	Loss Net Cash	500 Premium 500	1000 Premium 1000 Premium	1000 Loss Gain	500 Loss 500 Net Cash	0 Gain 500	500
						\$—	\$(500)	\$—	Net Cash	1500 Premium Gain	1000 Premium 500	1000 Gain	1000 Net Cash	1500 Gain	1500
						\$(1,500)	\$—	\$(1,000)	Net Cash	2500 Premium Gain	1000 Premium 1500	1000 Gain	1000 Net Cash	2500 Gain	2500
										Min (A + B, 0)					

Reverse of Gain	A	B	C	Max (A, -B)	Min (A + B, 0)	Reversal Entries									
						Net Cash	Discount Loss	1000 Discount Loss	1000 Discount Gain	1000 Net Cash 500	1000 Discount Gain	1000 Net Cash 500	1000 Net Cash 500		
						\$(1,000)	\$—	\$(1,000)	Net Cash	2500 Discount Loss	1000 Discount 1500	1000 Loss	1000 Net Cash	2500 Loss	2500
						\$(1,000)	\$—	\$(1,000)	Net Cash	1500 Discount Loss	1000 Discount 500	1000 Loss	1000 Net Cash	1500 Loss	1500
						\$(1,000)	\$500	\$(500)	Net Cash Gain	500 Discount 500	1000 Discount 1000 Discount	1000 Loss Gain	500 Net Cash 500	500 Loss	500
						\$(1,000)	\$1,500	\$—	Gain	1500 Discount Net Cash	1000 Discount 500	1000 Gain	1000 Net Cash	500 Net Cash	500
										Max (A + B, 0)					

Net Cr	A	B	C	Min (A, -B)	Max (A + B, 0)	Regular Entries									
						Discount Loss	1000 Net Cash 1500	1500 Loss	1000 Discount 500	1000 Net Cash Gain	500 Gain 500 Loss	1000 Discount 500	1000 Net Cash 500		
						\$1,000	\$—	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000 Net Cash 1500	2500 Loss	1000 Discount	1000 Loss	2500 Net Cash	2500
						\$1,000	\$—	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000 Net Cash 500	1500 Loss	1000 Discount	1000 Loss	1500 Net Cash	1500
						\$1,000	\$(500)	\$500	Discount	1000 Net Cash Gain	500 Gain 500 Loss	500 Discount 500	1000 Loss	500 Net Cash	500
						\$1,000	\$(1,500)	\$—	Discount Net Cash	1000 Gain 500	1500 Gain	1000 Discount	1000 Net Cash	500 Gain	500

TABLE IV -continued

HFS						
A	B	C	Max (A + C, 0)	Min (A, -C)		
Reversal Entries						
Reverse of Loss	\$1,000	\$—	\$(1,500)	\$—	\$1,000	500
					Premium	1000 Loss
					Net Cash	500
	\$1,000	\$—	\$(500)	\$500	Premium	1000 Loss
					Net Cash	500
	\$500	\$—	\$—	\$—	Premium	1000 Net Cash
					Gain	500
	\$1,500	\$—	\$—	\$—	Premium	1000 Net Cash
					Gain	1500

Plan B						
Outstanding	Net Fee AC	Gain on Sale	Loss on Sale	AJD Gain	ADJ Loss	JP Entries
DR = 1, CR = 2						
Regular Entries						
Net Dr	2 \$1,000	0 \$—	1 \$1,500	2 \$—	2 \$1,000	500
					Loss	1000 Premium
					Net Cash	500
Loss Recog	2 \$1,000	0 \$—	1 \$ 500	2 \$ 500	2 \$ 500	500
					Loss	1000 Premium
					Net Cash	500
	2 \$1,000	2 \$ 500	0 \$ —	2 \$1,000	2 \$—	1000 Net Cash
					Gain	500
	2 \$1,000	2 \$ 500	0 \$ —	2 \$ 1,000	2 \$—	1000 Premium
					Gain	1500

Reversal Entries						
A	B	C	Min (A, B)	Max (A - B, 0)		
Reverse of Gain	2 \$1,000	\$—	2 \$1,500	2 \$—	\$1,000	2500
					Net Cash	Discount
					Loss	1500
	2 \$1,000	\$—	2 \$ 500	2 \$—	\$1,000	1000 Loss
					Net Cash	Discount
					Loss	500
	2 \$1,000	1 \$ 500	\$—	2 \$ 500	2 \$ 500	1000 Loss
					Net Cash	Discount
					Gain	500
	2 \$1,000	1 \$1,500	\$—	2 \$1,000	2 \$—	1000 Discount
					Gain	500

TABLE IV -continued

HFS																	
Regular Entries																	
	A	B	C	Min (A, B)	Max (A - B, 0)												
Net Cr	1	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000	Net Cash	2500	Loss	2500	Net Cash	2500
	1	\$1,000	\$—	1	\$ 500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Discount Loss	1000	Net Cash	1500	Loss	1500	Net Cash	1500
	1	\$1,000	2 \$ 500	1	\$—	1	\$ 500	1	\$ 500	Discount	1000	Net Cash	500	Gain	500	Net Cash	500
	1	\$1,000	2 \$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	Discount Net Cash	1000	Gain	500	Gain	1500	Gain	500
Reversal Entries																	
	A	B	C	Max (A - C, 0)	Min (A, C)												
Reverse of Loss	1	\$1,000	\$—	2	\$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	Premium Net Cash	1000	Loss	500	Loss	1000	Net Cash	500
	1	\$1,000	\$—	2	\$ 500	1	\$500	1	\$ 500	Premium	1000	Loss	500	Loss	500	Net Cash	500
	1	\$1,000	1 \$ 500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	Premium Gain	1000	Net Cash	500	Gain	1500	Net Cash	1500
	1	\$1,000	1 \$1,500	1	\$—	1	\$1,000	1	\$—	Premium Gain	1000	Net Cash	500	Gain	2500	Net Cash	2500

TABLE V

TRA												
Journal Entries for Trading Loan												
Loan Purchased			Available Position			Open Sale Position			Total Position			
Coat	Market Price		At Day 1	At Day 2	Recognition	Reversal	Balance at Day 1	Recognition	Reversal	Balance at Day 2		
			\$500,000.00	\$550,000.00	\$520,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ (50,000.00)	\$ 20,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
											\$ 1,100,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
											\$ 1,040,000.00	\$1,040,000.00
											\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
											\$ —	\$ —
											\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
											\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
											\$ (100,000.00)	\$ (100,000.00)
											\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
US GAAP Journal Entries												
Dr/Cr	GLAC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount	Dr/Cr	GLAC NO	LS2 GL Short	Description	Amount	Dr/Cr	GLAC NO	LS2 GL Short
Dr)	555502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (Trading) Loan	\$ 50,000.00	Dr)	428501	MTM	Mark to Market Valuation - Accrual	\$100,000.00	Dr)	N/A	N/A
Dr)	555501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (Trading) Loan	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	555502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (Trading) Loan	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	N/A	N/A
Cr)	428501	MTM	Mark to Market Valuation - Accrual	\$100,000.00	Cr)	555501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (Trading) Loan	\$ 50,000.00	Cr)	N/A	N/A
Dr)	428501	MTM	Mark to Market Valuation - Accrual	\$ 40,000.00	Dr)	555502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (Trading) Loan	\$ 20,000.00	Dr)	N/A	N/A
Cr)	555502	URPLA	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Available (Trading) Loan	\$ 20,000.00	Dr)	555501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (Trading) Loan	\$ 20,000.00	Cr)	N/A	N/A
Cr)	555501	URPLC	Unrealized P/L - Accrual - Open Sales - (Trading) Loan	\$ 20,000.00	Cr)	428501	MTM	Mark to Market Valuation - Accrual	\$ 40,000.00	Cr)	N/A	N/A
JP GAAP Journal Entries												

TABLE VI-continued

		SBLC														
Cr)	291501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - SBLC Sold	\$ 30,000.00								Cr)	291501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - SBLC Sold	\$ 30,000.00
												Dr)	491501	N/A	SBLC & Guarantee Offset Sold	\$ 60,000.00
												Cr)	491001	LCCON	L/C Outstanding - Offset Account	\$ 60,000.00
Maturity of SBLC and Guarantee	Dr)	491001	LCCON	L/C Outstanding - Offset Account	\$200,000.00	Dr)	491501	N/A	SBLC & Guarantee Offset Sold	\$40,000.00	Dr)	491001	LCCON	L/C Outstanding - Offset Account	\$160,000.00	
Cr)	292001	LCPRN	L/C Outstanding - Guarantee	\$ 80,000.00	Cr)	491001	LCCON	L/C Outstanding - Offset Account	\$40,000.00	Dr)	491501	N/A	SBLC & Guarantee Offset Sold	\$ 40,000.00		
Cr)	291001	LCPRN	L/C Outstanding - SBLC	\$ 80,000.00								Cr)	292001	LCPRN	L/C Outstanding - Guarantee	\$ 80,000.00
Cr)	292501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - Guarantee Sold	\$ 20,000.00								Cr)	291001	LCPRN	L/C Outstanding - SBLC	\$ 80,000.00
Cr)	291501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - SBLC Sold	\$ 20,000.00								Cr)	292501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - Guarantee Sold	\$ 20,000.00
												Cr)	291501	LCSLD	L/C Outstanding - SBLC Sold	\$ 20,000.00

What is claimed is:

1. A computerized management system for converting journal entries from a first reporting standard to a second reporting standard different from the first reporting standard, the system comprising:

a source of journal entries conforming to the first reporting standard, each journal entry comprising classification information for classifying the journal entry;

a rules database comprising one or more rules tables for storing conversion rules for converting journal entries from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

a processor programmed as a conversion engine for generating journal entries for a first set-of-books based on the journal entries from the source of journal entries, wherein the journal entries for the first set-of-books conform to the second reporting standard, the processor being programmed to:

access a journal entry from the source of journal entries;

determine whether any of the conversion rules stored in the rules database are applicable to the accessed journal entry in dependence on the classification information of the accessed journal entry, and, if so, applying the applicable conversion rule to the accessed journal entry, thereby converting the journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

generate a journal entry for a second set-of-books, wherein the journal entry for the second set-of-books reflects adjustments resulting from the converting of the accessed journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard.

2. The system according to claim 1, wherein the rules database comprises:

an exclusion rules table for storing conversion rules relating to journal entry types that are excluded or need to be reversed in the second reporting standard; and

a reclassification rules table for storing conversion rules relating to journal entry types that require reclassification.

3. The system according to claim 2, further comprising:

an adjustment table for storing, for each type of journal entry requiring conversion, classification information for that journal entry type and an associated conversion rule type, and

wherein the processor is further programmed to:

compare the classification information of the accessed journal entry to the classification information in the adjustment table, and, if a match is found:

determine the associated conversion rule type stored in the adjustment table;

select one of the exclusion rules table and the reclassification rules table in dependence on the determined conversion rule type;

retrieve a conversion rule from the selected rules table; and apply the retrieved conversion rule to the accessed journal entry, thereby converting the accessed journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard.

4. The system according to claim 1, wherein the conversion rules include one or both of exclusion rules and reclassification rules.

5. The system according to claim 1, wherein the first and second reporting standards correspond to first and second different types of generally accepted accounting principles.

6. The system according to claim 1, wherein the first and second reporting standards correspond to first and second different types of statutory accounting requirements.

7. The system according to claim 1, wherein the first and second reporting standards are for first and second different taxing authorities.

8. The system according to claim 1, wherein the first and second reporting standards are for first and second different regulatory authorities.

9. The system according to claim 1, wherein the journal entries conforming to the first reporting standard include journal entries for one or more of loans held for trading; non-performing loans; upfront loan fees; direct loan origination costs; contingent liability; presentation of premium/discount on loans; presentation of allowance for loan losses; and loan balances.

10. A non-transitory computer readable medium storing computer-executable instructions for converting journal entries from a first reporting standard to a second reporting standard different from the first reporting standard, the instructions, when executed by a computer, causing the computer to:

access journal entries conforming to the first reporting standard, each journal entry comprising classification information for classifying the journal entry;

generate journal entries conforming to the second reporting standard based on the accessed journal entries by:

accessing a rules database comprising one or more rules tables for storing conversion rules for converting journal entries from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

determining whether any of the conversion rules stored in the rules database are applicable to an accessed journal entry in dependence on the classification information of the accessed journal entry, and, if so, applying the applicable conversion rule to the accessed journal entry, thereby converting the journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

generate a journal entry for a second set-of-books, wherein the journal entry for the second set-of-books reflects adjustments resulting from the converting of the accessed journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard.

11. A method of converting journal entries from a first reporting standard to a second reporting standard different from the first reporting standard, the method comprising:

accessing journal entries conforming to the first reporting standard, each journal entry comprising classification information for classifying the journal entry;

generating journal entries conforming to the second reporting standard based on the accessed journal entries, wherein the generating of journal entries conforming to the second reporting standard comprises using a conversion engine running on a processing system to:

access a rules database comprising one or more rules tables for storing conversion rules for converting journal entries from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

determine whether any of the conversion rules stored in the rules database are applicable to an accessed journal entry in dependence on the classification information of the accessed journal entry, and, if so, applying the applicable conversion rule to the accessed journal entry, thereby converting the journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard; and

generating a journal entry for a second set-of-books, wherein the journal entry for the second set-of-books reflects adjustments resulting from the converting of the accessed journal entry from the first reporting standard to the second reporting standard.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,311,908 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 12/458692
DATED : November 13, 2012
INVENTOR(S) : Maguire, III et al.

Page 1 of 2

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On sheet 3 of 13, in figure 2B, Below Box 124, line 4, delete “oreaored” and insert -- prepared --, therefor.

In column 1, line 33, delete “principals” and insert -- principles --, therefor.

In column 4, line 5, delete “1Q™” and insert -- IQ™ --, therefor.

In column 4, line 5, delete “L1Q™,” and insert -- LIQ™, --, therefor.

In column 4, line 9-29, delete “The general architecture of a management system 100 including aaccount to Oracle GL account numbers.” and insert the same on Col. 4 line 10 as a new paragraph.

In column 6, line 7, delete “database—” and insert -- database --, therefor.

In column 12, line 10, delete “IP” and insert -- JP --, therefor.

In column 13, line 67, delete “Position” and insert -- “Position --, therefor.

In column 18, line 7, delete “GAAP,0)” and insert -- GAAP,0). --, therefor.

In column 18, line 18, delete “Unamortized” and insert -- ii) Unamortized --, therefor.

In column 21, line 23, delete “M™” and insert -- MTM --, therefor.

In column 24, line 9, delete “VII.” and insert -- VIII. --, therefor.

In column 25, line 57, delete “GAAP,” and insert -- GAAP”, --, therefor.

Signed and Sealed this
Twelfth Day of February, 2013



Teresa Stanek Rea
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

In column 27-28, line 5 (Table 1), delete “Amortizartion:” and insert -- Amortization: --, therefor.

In column 31, line 28, delete “Reclar” and insert -- Regular --, therefor.

In column 33-34, line 20 (Table III), delete “Enries” and insert -- Entries --, therefor.

In column 35-36, line 10 (Table III), delete “Enries” and insert -- Entries --, therefor.

In column 41-42, line 3 (Table IV), delete “Enries” and insert -- Entries --, therefor.

In column 41-42, line 26 (Table IV), delete “Enries” and insert -- Entries --, therefor.

In column 43-44, line 14 (Table IV), delete “Enries” and insert -- Entries --, therefor.

In column 45-46, line 4 (Table V), delete “Coat” and insert -- Cost --, therefor.